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ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for Hindi language training of Peace Corps workers in agriculture in India and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of notes on Hindi phonology and pronunciation and a series of lessons on description, common phrases, and grammatical constructions. The 41 lessons are presented in four sections, each containing a group of lessons, a list of sentences and phrases, dialogues and dialogue-related exercises, and grammar notes. The last section also includes a series of seven conversational situations for role-playing, notes on working with a tutor, a verb chart, and 10 lessons on writing Hindi script. (MSE)

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HINDI LANGUAGE

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PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

The following symbols represent the sounds of Hindi. Vowel sounds in Hindi are similar to those used in English. However, consonant sounds exist in Hindi which are undistinguished in English speech. The pronunciation diagram on the following pages explains how to form these 'retroflexive' and 'aspirated' consonants.

Below is written a Hindi letter followed by the symbols generally used to represent its sound in your notes. Hindi pronunciation closely corresponds to its spelling. However, if the pronunciation of a word differs from its Hindi spelling the work will appear in your notes as it is pronounced.

VOWEL SOUNDS:

Hindi Letter	English representation	Sound approximation
अ	a	but
आ	aa	father
इ	i	bit
ई	ii	deed
उ	u	put
ऊ	uu	tool
ए	ee	pay
ऐ	ai	ice
ओ	oo	doe
औ	au	our mould
		to nazalize a vowel

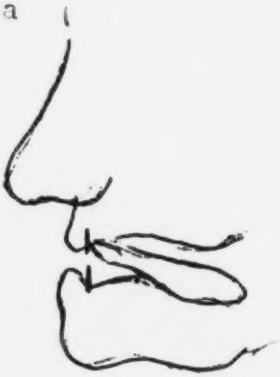
Hindi letter	English representation	Sound approximation
CONSONANT SOUNDS		
क	ka	come
ख	kha	ask her (run together)
ग	ga	gut
घ	gha	see diagram
च	ca	church
छ	Cha	choo choo (as a train says)
ज	ja	jail
ज़	za	zoo
झ	jha	see "Aspirated consonants"
Retroflexives:		
ट	Ta	"
ठ	Tha	"
ड	Da	"
ढ	Dha	"
ण/ड़	R̃a/Ra	"
ढ़	Rha	"
Dentals:		
त	ta	"
थ	tha	"
द	da	"
ध	dha	"

Hindi letter	English representation	Sound approximation
न	na	number
प	pa	place
फ	pha	putt
फ़	fa	fuss
ब	ba	bug
भ	bha	nab him
म	ma	monk
य	ya	young
र	ra	ladder
ल	la	luck
व	va	fluctuates between va and wa
श	sha	shun
स	sa	sun
ह	ha	hum

SOUNDS produced in the front the mouth:

DENTAL

ASPIRATED: tha, dha
UNASPIRATED: ta, da

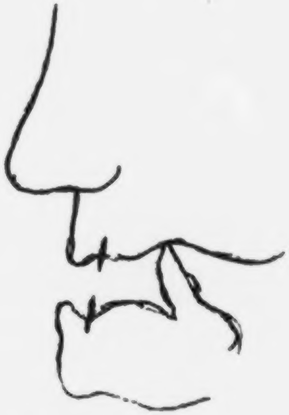


Put your tongue directly behind your teeth and say: ta, da then with a puff of air say: tha, dha.

SOUNDS produced behind the ridge of the mouth:

RETROFLEXIVE:

Tha, Dha, Rha
Ta, Da, Ra



Press your tongue into the curve of the ridge of your mouth and pronounce: Tha, Dha, Ta, Da.
The tip of your tongue is flattened somewhat against the curve of your mouth.
Ra, Rha: Starting from the back of your mouth flap the back of the tip of your tongue against the curve of your mouth, then say: Ra, Rha.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

kha
gha
cha
jha
tha
Tha
dha
Dha
pha
bha

These sounds are produced by pronouncing the consonant together with a puff of air.

Hold your hand in front of your mouth and say 'sack him', running the words together.

Then practice saying each consonant with and without a puff of air.

Practice on these sounds, then construct your own pairs:

kaam	khaam	gaam	ghaam	tab	thab
kaar	khaar	gaar	ghaar	tam	tham
kaal	khaal	gaal	ghaal	tar	thar
kaap	khaap	gaap	ghaap	taalii	thaalii

LESSON ONE

WHAT IS THIS?

A. yee k[illegible] hai.	This is a room.
hai.	is
kamraa hai.	It is a room.
yee kamraa hai.	This is a room.
yee kursii hai.	This is a chair.
yee meez hai.	This is a table.
yee darvaazaa hai.	This is a door.
yee diivaal hai.	This is a wall.
yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
hai	is
kyaa hai?	What is it?
yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee kamraa hai.	This is a room.
yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee kursii hai.	This is a chair.
yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee meez hai.	This is a table.
yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee darvaazaa hai.	This is a door.
yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee diivaal hai.	This is a wall.

(Test: ask yee kyaa hai? + point to specific object)

B.	woo kursii hai.	That is a chair.
	woo farsh hai.	That is the floor.
	woo darvaazaa hai.	That is a door.
	woo diivaal hai.	That is a wall.
	woo kyaa hai?	What is that?
	woo kursii hai.	That is a chair.
	woo kyaa hai?	What is that?
	woo meez hai.	That is a table.
	woo kyaa hai?	What is that?
	woo darvaazaa hai.	That is a door.
	woo kyaa hai?	What is that?
	woo diivaal hai.	That is a wall.

(Make sure students know difference between yee & woo)

C.	yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
	woo kursii hai.	That is a chair.
	yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
	yee farsh hai.	This is the floor.
	woo kyaa hai?	What is that?
	woo darvaazaa hai.	That is a door.
	yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
	woo diivaal hai.	That is a wall.

(Go near to object if saying yee, far from object if saying woo)

	yee aurat hai.	This is a woman.
	yee **kaun** hai?	Who is this?
	yee aurat hai.	This is a woman.
	yee aadmii hai.	This is a man.
	yee kaun hai?	Who is this?
	yee aadmii hai.	This is a man.

F.	yee barbara hai.	This is Barbara.
	yee kaun hai?	Who is she?
	yee barbara hai.	She is Barbara.
	woo john hai.	That is John.
	woo kaun hai?	Who is he?
	woo john hai.	That is John.
	yee bill hai.	This is Bill.
	yee kaun hai?	Who is he?
	woo bill hai.	That is Bill.
	woo judy hai.	That is Judy.
	woo kaun hai?	Who is she?
	woo judy hai.	She is Judy.

yee aurat hai.	This is a woman.
yee kaun hai?	Who is this?
yee aurat hai.	This is a woman.
yee aadmii hai.	This is a man.
yee kaun hai?	Who is this?
yee aadmii hai.	This is a man.

F.

yee barbara hai.	This is Barbara.
yee kaun hai?	Who is she?
yee barbara hai.	She is Barbara.
woo john hai.	That is John.
woo kaun hai?	Who is he?
woo john hai.	That is John.
yee bill hai.	This is Bill.
yee kaun hai?	Who is he?
woo bill hai.	That is Bill.
woo judy hai.	That is Judy.
woo kaun hai?	Who is she?
woo judy hai.	She is Judy.

kamraa	- room
kursii	- chair
[illegible]	- table
darvaazaa	- door
diivaar	- wall
farsh	- floor
kyaa	- what
yee	- this
woo	- that
keelaa	- banana
paudhaa	- plant
seeb	- apple
kaagaz	- paper
kitaab	- book
laRkaa	- boy
laRkii	- girl
aurat	- woman, lady
aadmii	- man
kaun	- who

LESSON TWO

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Masculine Nouns

A.	yee eek [illegible] hai. yee doo [illegible] hai.	This is one boy. These are two boys.
	yee eek [illegible] hai. yee doo [illegible] hai.	This is a room. These are two rooms.
	yee eek [illegible] hai. yee doo [illegible] hai.	This is one plant. These are two plants.
	woo eek [illegible] hai. woo doo [illegible] hai.	That is one banana. Those are two bananas.
	woo eek pyaalaa hai. woo doo pyaalee hai.	That is one cup. Those are two cups.
B.	yee eek seeb hai. yee doo seeb hai.	This is one apple. These are two apples.
	woo eek gilaas hai. woo doo gilaas hai.	That is one glass. Those are two glasses.
	yee eek makaan hai. yee doo makaan hai.	This is one house. These are two houses.
	yee eek meez hai. yee doo meez hai.	This is one table. These are two tables.
	woo eek haath hai. woo doo haath hai.	This is one hand. Those are two hands.

woo eek aadmi hai.	That is one man.
woo doo aadmii hai.	Those are two men.

(Repeat A [illegible] teacher will say "yee eek laRkaa hai" and the class will say "[illegible]ee hai" and vice versa.)

C.	yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
	yee keelaa ha[illegible]	This is a banana.
	woo kyaa hai?	What are those?
	woo paudhaa hai.	Those are plants.
	woo kyaa hai?	What are those?
	woo keelee hai.	Those are bananas.
	yee kyaa hai?	What are these?
	yee gilass hai.	These are glasses.
	yee kaun hai?	Who is this?
	yee laRkaa hai.	T his is a boy.
	yee kaun hai?	Who is he?
	yee bill hai.	He is Bill.
	woo kaun hai?	Who is he?
	woo bill hai.	He is Bill.
D.	yee kitnee paudhee hai?	How many plants are these?
	yee doo paudhee hai.	These are two plants.
	yee kitnee keelee hai?	How many bananas are these?
	yee tiin keelee hai.	T he[illegible]three bananas.

yahaa kitnee laRkee hai?	How many boys are here?
yahaa caar laRkee hai.	There are four boys here.
vahaa kitnee ruupyee hai?	How many rupees are there?
vahaa paac ruupyee hai.	There are five rupees there.
yahaa kitnee meez hai?	How many tables are here?
yahaa eek meez hai.	There is one table here.
E. yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee darvaajaa hai.	This is a door.
yahaa kitnee darvaajee hai?	How many doors are here?
yahaa eek darvaajaa hai.	There is one door here.
yahaa doo darvaajee nahii hai.	There aren't two doors here.
woo kyaa hai.	What are those?
woo keelee hai.	Those are bananas.
woo kitnee keelee hai?	How many bananas are those?(there?)
woo tiin keelee hai.	Those are three bananas.
woo kyaa hai?	What are those?
woo ruupyaa hai.	Those are rupees.
vahaa kitnee ruupyee hai?	How many rupees are there?
vahaa paac ruupyee hai.	There are five rupees.
yee kaun hai?	Who is this?
yee laRkaa hai.	This is a boy.
yahaa kitnee laRkee hai?	How many boys are here?
yahaa paac laRkee hai.	There are five boys here.
vahaa kaun hai?	Who are there?
vahaa aadmii hai.	There are men there.
vahaa kitnee aadmii hai?	How many men are there?
vahaa caar aadmii hai.	There are four men there.

vahaa kyaa hai?	What is there?
vahaa paudhee hai.	There are plants there.
vahaa kitnee paudhee hai?	How many plants are there?
vahaa tiin paudhee hai.	There are three plants there.

Feminine Nouns

F.	yee eek laRkii hai.	This is one girl.
	yee doo laRkiyaa hai.	These are two girls.
	yee eek kursii hai.	This is one chair.
	yee caar kursiaa hai.	These are four chairs.
	woo eek khiRkii hai.	That is one window.
	woo tiin khiRkiyaa hai.	These are three windows.
	woo eek dhootii hai.	That is one dhoti.
	doo dhootiyaa nahii hai.	These aren't two dhoties.
G.	yee eek sigraT hai.	This is one cigarette.
	woo doo sigraTee hai.	Those are two cigarettes.
	woo eek pensil hai.	That is one pencil.
	yee tiin pensilee hai.	These are three pencils.
	yahaa eek kamiiz hai.	There is one shirt here.
	yahaa paac kamiizee hai.	There are five shirts here.
	yahaa eek kitaab hai.	There is one book here.
	vahaa tiin kitaabee hai.	There are three books there.
	yahaa eek aakh hai.	There is one eye here.
	baahar caar aakhee hai.	There are four eyes outside.

H. yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
yee kaapii hai.	This is a notebook.
yee kyaa hai?	What are these?
yee kursiyaa hai.	These are chairs.
woo kaun hai?	Who is that?
woo laRkii hai.	That is a girl.
woo kaun hai?	Who are they?
woo auratee hai.	Those are women.
yee kaun hai?	Who is she?
yee barbara hai.	She is Barbara.
yee kitnii peensilee hai?	How many pencils are these?
yee caar peensilee hai.	These are four pencils.
vahaa kitnii kitaabee hai?	How many books are here?
yahaa eek kitaab hai.	There is one book here.
vahaa kitnii aakhee hai?	How many eyes are there?
vahaa doo aakhee hai.	There are two eyes there.
yahaa kaun hai?	Who are here?
yahaa ādhyaapak aur laRkee hai.	There are teacher and boys here.
I. yahaa kyaa hai?	What is here?
yahaa kaapiyaa hai.	There are notebooks here.
yahaa kitnii kaapiaa hai?	How many notebooks are here?
yahaa doo kaapiaa hai.	There are two notebooks here.
woo kyaa hai?	What is that?
woo kursii hai.	That is a chair.
yahaa kitnii kursiyaa hai?	How many chairs are here?
yahaa chai kursiyaa hai.	There are six chairs here.

yee kyaa hai?	What is this
yee meez hai.	This is a table.
yahaa kitnee meez hai?	How many tables are here?
yahaa eek meez hai.	There is one table here.
yee kaun hai?	Who is this?
yee laRkii hai.	This is a girl.
yahaa kitnii laRkiyaa hai?	How many girls are here?
yahaa doo laRkiyaa hai.	There are two girls here.
woo kaun hai?	Who is that?
woo laRkaa hai.	That is a boy.
vahaa kitnee laRkee hai?	How many boys are there?
vahaa caar laRkee hai.	There are four boys there.
yee kaun hai?	Who are these?
yee auratee hai.	These are ladies.
yahaa kitnii auratee hai?	How many ladies are here?
yahaa chai auratee hai.	There are six ladies here.
yee kyaa hai?	What are these?
yee peensilee hai.	These are pencils.
yee kitnii peensilee hai?	How many pencils are these?
yee caar peensilee hai.	These are four pencils.
J. kyaa yee kursii hai?	Is this a chair?
haa, yee kursii hai.	Yes, this is a chir.
kyaa yee paanii hai?	Is this water?
haa, yee paanii hai.	Yes, this is water.
kyaa mike laRkaa hai?	Is Mike a boy?
haa, mike laRkaa hai.	Yes, Mike is a boy.
kyaa bill laRkii hai?	Is Bill a girl.
nahii, bill laRkii nahii hai.	No, Bill is not a girl.

kyaa woo caay hai?
nahii, woo caay nahii hai.

kyaa woo kitaab hai?
nahii, woo kitaab nahii hai.

K. kyaa yee keelee hai?
haa, yee keelee hai.

kyaa yee laRkiyaa hai?
nahii, yee laRkiyaa nahii hai.

kyaa laRkee baahar hai?
nahii, laRkee baahar nahii (hai)
bhiitar hai.

kyaa yee amriikaa hai?
nahii, yee amriikaa nahii (hai)
yee hindustaan hai.

L. bill kahaa hai?
bill baahar hai.

mike kahaa hai?
mike vahaa hai.

kursiyaa kahaa hai?
kursiyaa yee hai.
yee kitnii kursiyaa hai?
yee chai kursiyaa hai.

saaikil kahaa hai?
saaikil baahar hai.
bahaar kitnii saaikilee hai?
baahar caar saaikilee hai.

Is that tea?
No, that is not tea.

Is that a book?
No, that is not a book.

Are these bananas?
Yes, these are bananas.

Are these girls?
No, these are not girls.

Are the boys outside?
No, the boys are not outside, they
are inside.

Is this America?
No, this is not America, this
is India.

Where is Bill?
Bill is outside.

Where is Mike?
Mike is there.

Where are the chairs?
These are the chairs.
How many chairs are here?
These are six chairs.

Where is the cycle?
The cycle is outside.
How many cycles are outside.
There are four cycles outside.

VOCABULARY

pyaalaa	- cup
makaan	- house
haath	- hand
kitnee	- how many (agree with masculine gender)
kitnii	- how many (agrees with feminine gender)
yahaa	- here (shows location)
vahaa	- there (shows location)
kahaa	- where (shows location)
kamiiz	- shirt
kitaab	- book
aakh	- eye
paanii	- water
caay	- tea
haa	- yes
nahii	- no

LESSON 3 - DIALOGUE

1.	a.	namastee	Hello (Greetings)
	b.	raam, raam	Hello (Greetings)
2.	a.	aree bhaii kyaa haal hai?	How are you (litt. Oh brother, what is the condition)
	b.	acchaa hai	Its good.
3.	a.	mai Roy huu. aap kaun hai ?	I'm Roy. who are you?
	b.	mai Bob huu.	I'm Bob.
4.	a.	aur voo aadmii Kaun hai?	and who is that man?
	b.	voo Bill hai.	That's Bill.
5.	a.	aur voo lambee aadmii kaun hai?	and who is that tall man?
	b.	voo Bruce hai.	that's Bruce.
6.	a.	kyaa voo acchaa hai?	Is he nice?
	b.	mujhee maalum nahii.	I don't know.

Vocabulary:

acchaa	good
lambaa	tall
aadmii	man
aur	and
mai	I
aap	you (respectful)
voo	he, she, it
kyaa	what, question marker
kaun	who

M1	mai Roy hindustaanii aadmii adhyaapak	huu	M1	I am Roy Indian a man a teacher
M2	aap kaun	hai?	M2	who are you?
C	aap kaun hai? mai Roy huu.		C1	who are you? I'm Roy.

LESSON 4

M1	aadmii ghar meė hai	M.	The ma is in the house
	par		in (at home)
	kee saamnee		in front of
	kee piichee		in back of
	kee baahar		outside
	kee bhiitar		inside
	kee paas		near
M2	aadmii kahaa hai?	M2	Where is the man?
C1	aadmii kahaä hai? aadmii ghar meė hai.	C1	Where is the man. The man is in the house

(use all the props you have and practice expressing their locations)

LESSON 5

1.	mai sabeeree uThtaa huu.	In the morning I get up.
	uskee baad daatuun kartaa huu.	After this, I brush (my) teeth. (litt. do teeth)
	phir nahaataa huu.	Then, I bathe
	aur uskee baad naashtaa kartaa huu.	and after this I eat (do) breakfast.
	aur phir, kaam kartaa huu.	and then, I (do) work.
	aap sabeeree kyaa kartee hai?	what do you do in the morning?
2.	doopahar koo mai ghar aataa huu.	In the afternoon I come home.
	aur uskee baad phir nahaataa huu.	and after that, I bathe again.
	phir aaraam kartaa huu.	then I rest (do rest).
	uskee baad kheet par jaataa huu.	After that, I go (on) the fields.
	aur kheet jootataa huu.	and I plough
	aap ddopahar koo kyaa kartee hai?	what do you do in the afternoon?
3.	shaam koo mai ghar aataa huu.	In the evening, I come home
	phir mai haath-muh dhootaa huu.	Then I wash up (wash hands and face)
	aur khaataa huu.	and I eat.
	uskee baad kittab paRhataa huu.	after that, I read a book.
	aur phir sootaa huu.	and again, I sleep
	shaam koo aap kyaa kartee hai.	What do you do in the evening?

(Ask questions eliciting negative answers, for example:

1.	Do you plough in the morning? -	No, I plough in the afternoon.
2.	Do you brush your (teeth) in the evening? -	No, I brush (my) teeth in the mroning.

Have students ask one another questions, positive and negative.

LESSON SIX

1.	kamlaa	caar bajee uThtii hai	(at) four o'clock kamala	gets up.
		paanii laatii hai	(She)	brings water
		caara taiyaar kartii hai		prepares fodder
	aur	gaay duhtii hai	and	milks the cow
	uskee baad	nahaatii hai	After that	bathes
	phir	naashtaa taiyaar kartii hai	then	prepares breakfast
	aur phir	kheet par jaatii hai	and then	goes (on) the field

kamlaa sabeeree kyaa kartii hai?	What does Kamala do in the morning?
kamlaa sabeeree kyaa-kyaa kartii hai?	What all does Kamala do in the morning?
kamlaa kitnee bajee uThtii hai?	What time does Kamala get up?

LESSON SIX

B. Kamlaa gyaarah bajee ghar aatii hai	At 11 o'clock Kamala comes home
nahaatii hai	(she) bathes
khaanaa pakaatii hai	cooks food
phir khaanaa khaatii hai	then eates food
aur phir aaraam kartii hai	and then (does) rests.

Kamlaa doopaharkoo kyaa kartii hai?	What does Kamala do in the afternoon?
Kamlaa doopaharkoo kyaa-kyaa kartii hai?	What all does Kamala do in the afternoon?

LESSON SIX

C. kamlaa	shaam koo gaay duhtii hai	In the evening Kamala	milks the cow.
	haath-muh dhootii hai	(She)	washes up.
	ghar mee diyaa jalaatii hai		lights the lamp in the house
phir voo	khaanaa pakaatii hai	Then she	cooks food
uskee baad	sooti hai	she	sleeps

Kamlaa shaam koo kyaa kartii hai?	What does Kamala do in the evening?
kamlaa shaam koo kyaa-kyaa kartii hai?	What all does Kamala do in the evening?

LESSON SIX

bhoolaa pâac bajee uThtaa hai	Bhoola, at five o'clock, gets up.
saanii-paanii kartaa hai	(he) makes food (for the cattle)
uskee baad kheet par jaataa hai	After that (he) goes (on) the field.
aur phir kheet jootataa hai	and then (he) ploughs the field.
aur doopharkoo kheet par khaanaa khaataa hai	And in the Afternoon eats (food) in the field.
shaamkoo ghar aataa hai	In the evening comes home.
aur phir aaraam kartaa hai	and then rests
bhoolaa sabeeree kyaa kartaa hai?	What does Bhoola do in the morning?
bhoola shaam koo kyaa hartaa hai?	What does Bhoola do in the evening?
bhoola kitnee bajee uThtaa hai?	What time does Bhoola get up?

ac.

LESSON SEVEN

M1. yee kamlaa kii laRkii hai.
kii laRkiyaa hai
kaa laRkaa hai
kee laRkee hai
kaa ghar hai
kii gaay hai
kee pati hai

M2. yee kaun hai?

M3. yee kiskii laRkii hai?

C1. yee kaun hai?
yee kamlaa kii laRkii hai.

C2. yee kiskii laRkii hai?
yee kamlaa kii laRkii hai.

ac.

M1 This is Kamala's daughter
These are Kamala's daughters
Kamala's son
Kamala's sons
Kamala's house
Kamala's cow
Kamala's husband

M2. Who is this?

M3. Whose girl is this?

C1. Who's this?
This is Kamala's girl.

C2. Whose girl is this?
This is Kamala's girl.

LESSON EIGHT

M1. kamlaa kii laRkii ghar kee paas hai.
gaay
kee pati
kaa laRkaa
kee piichee
kee saamnee
kee paas
mee
kee bhiitar
kee baahar

M2. kamlaa kii laRkii kahaa hai?

M3. ghar kee paas kiskii laRkii hai?

C1. kamlaa kii laRkii kahaa hai?
kamlaa kii laRkii ghar kee paas hai

C2. ghar kee paas kiskii laRkii hai?
ghar kee paas kamlaa kii laRkii hai.

ac.

M1. Kamala's girl is near the house
cow
husband
boy
in
inside
outside
in back of
in front of
near

M2. Where is Kamala's girl?

M3. Whose girl is near the house?

C1. Where is Kamala's girl?
Kamala's girl is near the house

C2. Whose girl is near the house?
Kamala's girl is near the house.

LESSON 9

M1 uskii laRkii ghar mẽẽ hai.
uskaa laRkaa kee paas hai.
uskii gaay kee bhiitar hai.
uskaa pati kee baahar hai.
kee piichee hai.
kee saamnee hai.

M2 uskii laRkii kahãã hai?
kyaa uskii laRkii ghar mẽẽ hai?

C1 uskii laRkii kahãã hai?
uskii laRkii ghar mẽẽ hai.

C2 kyaa uskii laRkii ghar mẽẽ hai?
hãã, voo ghar mẽẽ hai.

M1 Her/his girl is in the house.
boy near
cow inside
husband outside
in back of
in front of

M2 Where is her/his girl?

M3 (What?) her/his girl is in the house?

C1 Where is her/his girl?
Her/his girl is in the house.

C2 Is his girl in the house?
Yes, she is in the house.

LESSON 10

M1	aapkki	kitaab/e͠e	meez	kee	samnee	hai/hai
	aapkee	pyaalaa/ee	ghar	kee	paas	
	aapkaa	keelaa/ee	kursii	me͠e		
			farsh	par		

M2	meerii	kitaab	kaha͠a	hai?
	meerii	kitaabe͠e		ha͠i?
	meeraa	keelaa		hai?
	meeree	keelee		ha͠i?

C2	meerii	kitaab	kaha͠a		hai?
	aapkii	kitaab	meez	par	hai.

1. practice the singular and plural questions and answers
2. do this with all the objects you have taught previously.

LESSON 10

M1	your book/s	is/are	in front of the	table
	glass/es		near	house
	banana/s		on	chair
			on	floor

M2	where	is my	book?
		are	books
		is	banana
		are	bananas

C1 Where is my book?

Your book is on the table.

LESSON 11

M1	kamlaa ghar kee paas baiThtii hai.	M1	Kamala sits near the house
	kee saamnee kaam kartii hai.		works in front of
	kee piichee		in back of
	kee bhiitar		inside
M2	kamlaa kaha͠a baiThtii hai?	M2	Where does Kamala sit?
M3	kyaa kamlaa ghar kee paas baiThtii hai?	M2	(What?) Kamala sits near the house?
C1	kamlaa kaha͠a baiThtii hai?	C1	Where does Kamala sit?
	kamlaa ghar kee paas baiThtii hai.		Kamala sits near the house.
C2	kyaa kamlaa ghar kee paas baiThtii hai?	C2	Does Kamala sit near the house?
	ha͠a, voo ghar kee paas baiThtii hai.		Yes, she sits near the house.

LESSON 12

M1 maĩ kursii par baiThtaa hũũ.
kamree kee baahar jaataa hũũ.
kee bhiitar
kee piichee
kee saamnee
kee paas

M2 aap kahaa baiThtee haĩ?
M3 kyaa **aap** kursii par baiThtee haĩ?
C1 aap kahaa baiThtee haĩ?
mai kursii par baiThtaa huu.
C2 kyaa aap kursii par baiThtee haĩ?
haa, mai kursii par baiThtaa hũũ.

M1 I sit on the chair.
go outside room.
inside
in back of
in front of
near

M2 Where do you sit?
M3 (What?) you sit on the chair?
C1 Where do you sit?
I sit on the chair.
C2 (What?) you sit on the chair?
Yes, I sit on the chair.

LESSON 13

M1	uskaa bhaii	kheet mẽẽ kaam	kartaa hai.	M1	His/her brother/s works in the	field.
	uskii bahan	gaãv	kartii hai.		sister/s	village.
	uskaa	hindustaan	kartee hai.			India.
		madhya pradesh				Madhya Pradesh
		ghar				house

M2	uskaa bhaii kahãã kaam kartaa hai?	M2	Where does his/her brother work?
M3	kyaa uskii bahan kheet mẽẽ kaam kartii hai?	M3	(What?) his/her sister works in the field?
C1	uskii bahan kahãã kaam kartii hai?	C1	Where does his/her sister work?
	uskii bahan kheet mẽẽ kaam kartii hai?		His/her sister works in the field.
C2	kyaa uskii bahan kheet mẽẽ kaam kartii hai?	C2	Does his/her sister work in the field?
	haa, uskii bahan kheet mẽẽ kaam kartii hai.		Yes, his/her sister works in the field

LESSON FOURTEEN

M1	meeraa bhaii amriikaa mẽẽ paRhtaa hai. meerii bahan hindustaan mẽẽ kaam kartii hai. meeree pitaajii dillii mẽẽ kaam kartee hai. meerii maataajii gaav mẽẽ kaam kartii hai.	M1	My brother studies in the U.S. My sister works in India. My father works in Delhi. My mother works in the village the house
M2	aap kaa bhaaii kahãã paRhtaa hai?	M2	Where does your brother study?
M3	aap kaa bhaaii kyaa kartaa hai?	M3	What does your brother do?
C1	aap kaa bhaaii kahãã paRhtaa hai? meeraa bhaaii amriikaa mẽẽ paRhtaa hai	C1	Where does your brother do? My brother studies in the U.S.
C2	aap kaa bhaii kyaa kartaa hai? meeraa bhaaii amriikaa mẽẽ paRhtaa hai	C2	What does your brother do? My brother studies in the U.S.

SUPPLEMENT

1. meeraa naam Tivarri hai.
aap kaa kyaa naam hai?
unkaa kyaa naam hai?

2. mãi madhya pradeesh kaa hũu.
aap kahãa kee hãi?
voo kahãa kee hãi?

3. mãi pavaar kheeRaa mẽe rahtaa hũu.
aap kahãa rahtee hãi?
voo kahãa rahtee hãi?

4. meeree caar bhaii hãi.
aapkee kitnee bhaii hãi?
unkee kitnee bhaii hãi?

5. meerii doo bahnẽe hãi.
aap kii kitnii bahnẽe hãi?
unkii kitnii bahnẽe hãi?

6. meeree bhaii kheetii kartee hãi.
aap kee bhaaii kyaa kartee hãi?
unkee bhaaii kyaa kartee hãi?

7. meerii bahan paRhtii hai.
aap kii bahan kyaa kartii hai?
unkii bahan kyaa kartii hai?

Give the meaning of the following words in English

bhaaii = brother
bahan = sister

voo kheetii kartaa hai = he farms
voo paRhtii hai = she studies

1. My name is Tiwari.
What's your name?
What's his name?

2. I am of Madhya Pradesh.
Where are you of?
Where is he of?

3. I live in Powarkheda.
Where do you live?
Where does he live?

4. My brothers are four.
How many are your brothers?
How many are his brothers?

5. My sisters are two.
How many are your sisters?
How many are his sisters?

6. My brothers farm .
What does your brother do?
What does his brother do?

7. My sister studies.
What does your sister do?
What does his sister do?

Hindustaan mee

1.hindustaan mee aap kitnee bajee uThtee hai? hindustaan mee mai paac bajee uThtaa huu.	What time do you get up in India? In India I get up at five.
2.uThnee kee baad aap kyaa kartee hai? uThnee kee baad mai daatuun kartaa huu.	After getting up, what do you do? After getting up, I brush my teeth.
3.daatuun karnee kee baad,aap kyaa kartee hai? daatuun karnee kee baad mai nahaata huu.	After brushing your teeth what do you do. After brushing my teeth, I bathe.
4.nahaanee kee baad,aap kyaa kartee hai? nahaanee kee baad mai nashtaa kartaa huu.	After bathing what do you do? After bathing I (do) breakfast.
5.nashtaa karnee kee baad aap kyaa kartee hai? nashtaa karnee kee baad mai klaas mee jaataa huu.	After doing breakfast, what do you do? After doing breakfast, I go to class.
6.klaas mee jaanee kee baad,aap kyaa kartee hai? klaas mee jaanee kee baad mai hindii paRhtaa huu.	After going to class, what do you do? After going to class, I study Hindi.
7.hindii paRhnee kee baad aap kyaa kartee hai? hindii paRhnee kee baad,mai khaanaa khaataa huu.	After studying Hindi, what do you do? After studying Hindi, I eat (food).
8.khaanaa khaanee kee baad,aap kyaa kartee hai? khaanaa khaanee kee baad mai aaraam kartaa huu.	After eating (food) what do you do? After eating (food), I (do) rest.
9.aaraam karnee kee baad aap kyaa kartee hai? aaraam karnee kee baad mai kheet par jaataa huu.	After (doing) rest, what do you do? After (doing) rest, I go (on) the field.
10.kheet par jaanee kee baad,aap kyaa kartee hai? kheet par jaanee kee baad, mai kheet jootataa huu.	After going (on) the field. what do you do? After going (on) the field, I plough the field.

Amriikaa mẽe

1.	aap amriikaa mẽe kitnee bajee uThtee hãi? amriikaa mẽe mãi aaTh bajee uThtaa hũu.	What time do you get up in America? In America I get up at 8:00.
2.	uThnee kee baad, aap kyaa kartee hãi? uThnee kee baad, mãi daatuun kartaa hũu.	After getting up, what do you do? After getting up, I brush (my) teeth.
3.	datuun karnee kee baad, aap kyaa kartee hãi. daatuun karnee kee baad, mãi daaRhii banaata hũu.	After brushing (your) teeth, what do youdo? After brushing my teeth, I shave.
4.	daaRhii banaanee kee baad, aap kyaa kartee hãi? daaRhii bannanee kee baad mãi naashtaa kartaa hũu.	After shaving, what do you do? After shaving I eat breakfast.
5.	naashtaa karnee kee baad, aap kyaa kartee hãi? nashtaa karnee kee baad mãi iskuul jaataa hũu.	After eating breakfast, what do you do? After eating breakfast, I go to school.
6.	iskuul jaanee kee baad, aap kyaa kartee hãi? iskuul jaanee kee baad, mãi paRhtaa hũu.	After going to school, what do you do? After going to school, I study.
7.	paRhnee kee baad aap kyaa kartee hãi? paRhnee kee baad mãi ghar aataa hũu.	After studying, what do you do? After studying, I come home.

GRAMMAR NOTES

A. VERBS

1. **The** infinitive of the verb ends in /-na/ (i.e. jaanaa 'to go').
2. **Verb** forms are usually constructed from the verb root.
3. The root is formed by deleting /-na/.

i.e. jaanaa = infinitive
jaa = verb root

4. Verbs are recorded in infinitive form in Hindi dictionaries.

B. PRESENT TENSE

1. Formation Positive

verb root	+	(taa)	+	(huu)
		(tii)		(hai)
		(tee)		(hai)
				(hoo)

(i.e.) jaa + taa + huu = mai jaataa huu.
I (msc.) go.

Negative

nahii + positive verb

(i.e.) nahii jaataa hai.

(He) doesn't go.

nahii jaatii hai.

(She) doesn't go.

2. Use:

To express habitual action.

Kamlaa caar bajee uThtii hai.
Kamala gets up at 4 O'clock.

3. Agreement:

The verb agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence:

Voo kaam kartaa hai.
He works.
voo kaam kartii hai.
She works.
aadmii khaanaa nahii pakaatee hai.
Men don't cook food.

C. POST POSITIONS:

In Hindi postpositions are used where prepositions would be used in English.

i.e. aadmii ghar me hai.
The man is in the home.

D POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

'my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, our/ours, their/theirs'

1. Form:	Singular	Plural
1st person	meeraa/ee/ii	hamaaraa/ee/ii
	(familiar)	(respectful)
2nd person	tumhaaraa/ee/ii	aapkaa/ee/ii
3rd person		
(near)	iskaa/ee/ii	inkaa/ee/ii
(far)	uskaa/ee/ii	unkaa/ee/ii

[illegible]. Agreement:

Possessive pronouns agree in number and gender with the object possessed or attribute possessed.

i.e. meeraa naam Judy hai. (naam is a masculine singular noun)
my name is Judy.
meeree bhai vahaa hai. (bhai is a masculine plural noun)
my brothers are there.
meerii maataajii vahaa hai. (maataajii is a feminine noun)
my mother is there.

SECTION B

Lessons 1-8 41-48

Supplements:

paisa do 49
2...mai hoshangaabaad jaauugaa 50
3...tyoohaar kab hootee hai 51
The Fair 52

Dialogues & Dialogues Exercises

1. ...zara suniyee 53-54
2. ...kheet parjaayeegee 55
3. ...kaun-kaun sabzii hai? 56-57
4. ...aap kaunsaa TamaaTar bhootee hai? 60-61
5. ...yahaa kaun-sii sabjiiyaa hootii hai? 62-63

Grammar Notes:

a. 'Want to...'/-caahnaa-/ 65
b. Commands 65
c. 'to get be available'/milnaa/ 66
d. Should, let's, shall 67
e. Future....will 67

LESSON ONE

M1	mai baahar jaanaa caahtaa hũu.	M1	I want to go outside
	soonaa		sleep
	kuch khariidnaa		buy something
	aaraam karnaa		rest
	hindii paRhnaa		study Hindi
	kuch khaanaa		eat something
M2	aap kyaa karnaa caahtee hãi?	M2	What do you want to do?
M3	kyaa aap baahar jaanaa caahtee hãi?	M3	Do you want to go outside?
C1	aap kyaa karnaa caahtee hãi?	C1	What do you want to do?
	mai baahar jaanaa caahtaa hũu.		I want to go outside
C2.	kyaa aap baahar jaanaa caahtee hái?	C2	Do you want to go outside?
	nahíi, mãi soonaa caahtaa huu.		No, I want to sleep.
	hãa, caahtaa hũu.		Yes, I want to sleep.

(ask students what they want to do. Help them to express it in Hindi)

M1 zaraa duudh dee diijiyee
ciinii lee liijiyee
namak
mirc
garam paanii
caay

M2 kyaa aap koo duudh caahiyee?

M3 aap koo kyaa caahiyee?

C1 kyaa aap koo duudh caahiyee?
nahi͠i, zaraa namak dee diijiyee

C2 aap koo kyaa caahiyee?
zaraa duudh dee diijiyee

LESSON TWO

M1 Please (just) give (me) the milk
take
sugar
salt
pepper
hot water
tea

M2 Do you want the milk?

M3 What do you want?

C1 Do you want the milk?
Please (just) give (me) the salt.

C2 What do you want?
Please, (just) give (me) the milk.

M1 yahaa ....bas miltii hai.

khaanaa
phal
kapaRaa
taangaa
kitaab

M2 kyaa yahãa bas miltii hai?

C1 kyaa yahãa bas miltii hai?
hãa, miltii hai.

LESSON THREE

M1 a Bus is available here (you can get a bus here.)

food
fruit
cloth
horsecart
book

M2 Is a bus available here?

C1 Is a bus available here?
yes, it is.

LESSON FOUR

M1	doo mahiinee (kee) baad mai gaav jaauu gaa.	M1	After two months I'll go to a village.
	vahaa rahuu gaa		live there
	vahaa kaam karuu gaa		work there
	kheet jootuu gaa		plough fields
	geehuu kii boonii karuu gaa		sow wheat
M2	doo mahiinee baad aap kyaa karee gee?	M2	What will you do after two months?
M3	kyaa doo mahiinee baad aap gaav jaayee gee?	M3	Will you go to a village after two months?
C1	doo mahiinee baad aap kyaa karee gee?	C1	What will you do after two months?
	doo mahiinee baad mai gaav jaauu gaa.		After two months I'll go to a village.
C2	kyaa doo mahiinee baad aap gaav jaayee gee?	C2	Will you go to a village after two months?
	haa, mai gaav jaauu gaa.		yes, I will.

LESSON FIVE

1	doo haftee mẽẽ bhoolaa geehũũ booyee gaa. pahalee jutaaii karee gaa phir safaaii karee gaa khaad daalee gaa bakharnii karee gaa booyee gaa	M1	Within two weeks Bhola will sow wheat. First do ploughing then do cleaning put manure do harrowing sow
2	doo haftee mẽẽ bhoolaa kyaa karee gaa?	M2	Within two weeks, what will Bhola do?
3	tab voo kyaa karee gaa?	M3	Then what will he do?
1	doo haftee mẽẽ bhoolaa kyaa karee gaa? doo haftee mẽẽ bhoolaa geehũũ booyee gaa tab voo kyaa karee gaa? tab voo jutaaii karee gaa	C1	Within two weeks, what will Bhola do? Within two weeks, Bhola will sow wheat Then what will he do? Then he'll plough

LESSON 7

M1	hamaaree (TamaaTar) koo roog hootaa hai.	Our (My) tomatoes are (usually) diseased
	geehuu	wheat
	dhaan	paddy
	gaajar	carrot
	hamarii paalak	spinach
	fasal	crop
	sabjii	vegetable
M2	kyaa aapkee (TamaaTar) koo roog hootaa hai?	Are your tomatoes (usually) diseased?
C1	kyaa aapkee (TamaaTar) koo roog hootaa hai?	Are your tomatoes (usually) diseased?
	haa, hootaa hai.	Yes, they are (usually.)
	nahii, hootaa hai.	No, they aren't (usually).

LESSON 8

M1	hindustaan mee (barsaat)(hootii hai)	M1	In India there is a monsoon
	garmii		hot season
	jaRaa hootaa hai		winter
	amariikaa mee (barsaat) nahii hootii hai		In America there isn't a monsoon
	jaRaa hootaa hai		there is a winter
M2	kyaa hindustaan mee barsaat hootii hai?	M2	Is there a monsoon in India?
C1	kyaa hindustaan mee barsaat hootii hai	C1	Is there a monsoon in India?
	haa, hootii hai.		Yes, there is.
	nahii, hootii hai.		No, there isn't.

SUPPLEMENT

das	caalis	sattar	10	40	70
biis	pacaas	assii	20	50	80
pacciss	saaTh	nabbee	25	60	90
tiis			30		

mujhee das paisee dee doo.	Give me 10 paise
pacaas	50
saaTh	60
etc.	etc.
uskoo biis paisee dee doo	Give him 20 paise
assii	30
nabbee	90
etc.	etc. (Have each student do same thing)
biis paisee lee loo	Take 20 paise
tiis	30
etc.	etc. (Have students do with one another)
aap koo kitnee paisee dũũ?	How many paise should I give you?
uskoo kitnee paisee dũũ?	How many paise should I give him?

SUPPLEMENT - 2

itvaar koo mãi hooshangaabaad jaaũu gaa	Sunday I'll go to Hoshangabad
aap kahãa jaayẽe gee?	Where will you go?
voo kahãa jaayẽe gaa?	Where will he go?
hooshangaabaad mẽe mãi baazaar ghuumũu gaa.	In Hoshangabad, I'll walk around the bazar.
hooshangaabaad mẽe aap kyaa karẽe gee?	What will you do in Hoshangabad?
hooshangaabaad mẽe voo kyaa karee gaa?	What will he do in Hoshangabad?
mãi dukaanẽe deekhũu gaa.	I'll see the shops.
kyaa aap dukaanẽe deekhẽe gee?	Will you see the shops?
kyaa voo dukaanẽe deekhẽe gee?	Will he see the shops?
shaayad mãi kuch khariidũu gaa.	Perhaps, I'll buy somethings.
kapaRaa, sabziyãa, kitaabẽe, phal	Cloth, Vegetables, books, fruit.
kyaa aap kuch khariidẽe gee?	Will you buy anything?
kyaa voo kuch khariidee gaa?	Will he buy anything?
aap kyaa khariidẽe gee?	What will you buy?
voo kyaa khariidee gaa?	What will he buy?
chai bajee mãi ghar aaũu gaa.	At 6 O'clock I'll come home.
aap kab ghar aayee gee?	When will you come home?
voo kab ghar aayee gaa?	When will he come home?
kyaa aap caar bajee ghar aayẽe gee?	Will you come home at 4 O'clock?
nahii, mãi chai bajee ghar aaũu gaa.	No, I'll come home at 6 O'clock.
tab mãi aaraam karũu gaa	Then I'll rest.
kyaa aap aaraam karẽe gee?	Will you rest?
kyaa voo aaraam karee gaa?	Will he rest?

SUPPLEMENT 3

amariikaa mẽẽ tyoohaar kab hootee hãi?	When are the festivals in America?
amariikaa mẽẽ tyoohaar navambar, disambar aur maarc mẽẽ hootee hãi.	In America there are festivals in November, December and March
navambar mẽẽ kaun tyoohaar hootaa hai?	Which festival is in November?
navambar mẽẽ thanksgiving hootaa hai.	In November there is Thanksgiving,
disambar mẽẽ kaun tyoohaar hootaa hai?	Which festival is in December?
disambar mẽẽ Christmas hootaa hai.	In December there is Christmas.
maarc mẽẽ kaun tyoohaar hootaa hai?	Which festival is in March?
maarc mẽẽ Easter hootaa hai.	In March there is Easter.
hindustaan mẽẽ tyoohaar kab hootee hãi?	When are the festivals in India?
hindustaan mẽẽ tyoohaar kaatik, kuvaar aur phaagun mẽẽ hootee hãi.	India there are festivals in Kartik, Kuaar and Phagoun.
Kaatik mẽẽ kaun tyoohaar hootaa hai?	Which festival is in Kartik?
kaatik mẽẽ divaali hootii hai.	In Katik (Oct-Nov) there is Divali.
kuvaar mẽẽ kaun tyoohaar hootaa hai?	Which festival is in Kuvaar.
kuvaar mẽẽ dashaharaa hootaa hai.	In Kuvaar (Sept-Oct) there is Dusshara
phaagun mẽẽ kaun tyoohaar hootaa hai?	Which festival is in Phagoun?
phaagun mẽẽ hoolii hootii hai.	In Phagoun (Feb-Mar) there is Holi.

THE FAIR

tiin haftee baad eek meelaa lagee gaa	After 3 weeks there will be a fair (litt. a fair will be applied)
bhoolaa, siitaa, nirmalaa, munnii sab meelaa jaayee gee	Bhola, Sita, Nirmala and Munni will all go to the fair
bhoolaa bailgaaRii hããkee gaa	Bhola will drive the bullock cart
sab bailgaaRii mẽẽ caRhẽẽ gaa	All will ride in the bullock cart
meelaa nadii kee paas lagtaa hai	The fair will be (applied) near the river.
vahãã sab tarah kii dukaanee hootii hãi	All kinds of shops will be there (You'll get all kinds of shops) vegetable-man, fruit man, pan man.
bhoolaa aur uskaa parivaar meelaa ghuumee gee	Bhola and his family will walk around the fair.
voo sab kuch deekhẽẽ gee	They'll see all things.
voo apnee doostõõ see milẽẽ gee	They'll meet their (own) friends.
tab, shaamkoo voo ghar aayẽẽ gee.	Then, in the evening, they come home.

DIALOGUE

1. A. aree bhaaii, zaraa suniyee!	1. A. Excuse me (litt. hey brother, just listen please)
B. kahiyee, kyaa baat hai?	B. Please say, what is it?
2. A. mãi hooshangaabaad jaanaa caahtaa hũu. voo yahãa see kitnii duur hai?	2. A. I want to go to Hoshangabad. How far is it from here?
B. thooRii duur hai, eek miil. kyaa aap paidal jaanaa caahtee hãi?	B. At a short distance. One mile Do you want to go by foot?
3. A. nahĩi, bas see. kyaa yahãa bas miltii hai?	3. A. No, by bus. Is a bus available here?
B. hãa, miltii hai.	B. Yes, its available.
4. A. bas kab aatii hai? B. pãac bajee aatii hai.	4. A. When does the bus come? B. (it) comes at 5 o'clock.
5. A. bas kahãa ruktii hai? B. dukaan kee saamnee ruktii hai.	5. A. Where does the bus stop? B. (It) stops in front of the shop.
6. A. dukaan kidhar hai? B. thooRaa aagee jaaiyee, dukaan bãaii taraf hai.	6. A. In which direction is the shop? B. Please go a little ahead, The shop is on the left side.

DIALOGUE - EXERCISE

1. Voo..............see kitnii **duur** hai?
yahãa   pavaarkheeRaa
vahãa   gãav
dukaan   kheet
ghar   aspataal

2. voo yahãa see.....................hai
thooRii duur, baayĩi taraf
bahut duur   daayĩi taraf
pãac miil   thooRaa aagee

3. ....yah**aa** see kitnii duur hai?
hooshangaabaad, aapkaa ghar
dukaan   uskaa gãav
kheet   **baazaar**

4. ....kidhar hai?
station   ghar
baazaar   It**aarsii**
voo dukaan   aap kaa gãav
uskaa kheet   uskaa kuãa

5. baazaar ....hai.
aagee
baayĩi taraf
daayĩi taraf
piichee

6. kyaa **aap** paidal jaanaa caahtee hãi?
bus see   taangaa see
mooTar see
rickshaw
bail gaaRii see baaisikil see

7. nahĩi, mãi bas see jaanaa caahtaa hũu.
tangaa see   bailgaaRii see
baaisikil see   mootar see
rickshaw see   reel gaaRii see
paidal

1. How far is that from.........?
here   Powarkheda
there   village
store   field
house   hospital

2. That is............from here
a little far   left side
very far   right side
five miles   a little ahead

3. How far is............from here?
Hoshangabad   your house
the store   his village
the field   the bazaar

4. In which direction is..........?
the station   the home
the market   Itarsi
the store   your village
his field   his well

5. The bazaar is..................
ahead
left side
right side
back side

6. Do you want to go by foot?
by bus   by horse cart
by vehicle
by rickshaw
by bullock cart   by bicycle

7. No, I want to go by bus.
by horse cart   by bullock cart
by bicycle   by car
by rickshaw   by rail
by foot

DIALOGUE 2

kyaa aap kal kheet par jaayẽẽ gee?	Will you go to the field tomorrow?
hãa, jaaũũ gaa.	Yes, I will.
vahãa aap kyaa karẽẽ gee?	What will you do there?
mãi geehũũ boouu gaa.	I'll plant wheat.
aap kaisee booyẽẽ gee?	How will you plant it?
hal see.	By plow.
sabsee pahlee aap kyaa karẽẽ gee?	What will you do first of all?
pahlee hal see kheet jootũũ gaa.	First I'll by plow I'll plough the field
kitnii baar jootẽẽ gee?	How many times will you plough?
mãi tiin baar jootũũ gaa.	I'll plough three times.
phir aap kyaa karẽẽ gee?	Then what will you do?
phir mãi bakharnii karũũ gaa.	Then I'll (do) harrow(ing).
kyaa aap angreezii khaad daalẽẽ gee?	Will you put chemical fertilizer?
hãa, daalũũ gaa.	Yes, I will.
kyaa khaad aur biij saath-saath rahẽẽ gee?	Will the fertilizer and seed stay together?
nahĩĩ, khaad biij kee niicee rahee gii.	No, the fertilizer will stay below the seed.

DIALOGUE 3

A. aree bhaaii, sunoo, tumhaaree paas koun-koun sabzii hai?	Hey, listen, what all kinds of vegetables do you have?
B. aap koo koun-sii sabzii caahiyee?	What kind of vegetable do you want? (litt. To you what kind of vegetables are needed)
A. mãi phuul goobhii khariidnaa caahtaa hũu. kyaa tumhaaree paas achii phuul goobhii hai?	I want to buy cauliflower. Do you have good cauliflower?
B. hãa, bahut acchii hãi, yee deekhiyee.	Yes, very good, please look at this.
A. kyaa yee taazii hãi?	Is this fresh?
B. hãa, bilkul taazii hãi.	Yes, very fresh.
A. kyaa bhaav hãi?	What is the rate?
B. pacaas paisee kiloo.	Fifty paise a kilo.
A. acchaa! eek kiloo toul doo.	O.K. weigh (for me) one kilo.

DIALOGUE 3 - EXERCISE

(Have trainee do all in Hindi. After lesson has been learned give Hindi sentence, English substitution and let trainee do all in Hindi)

tumhaaree paas kaun-kaun sabjii hai?	Which which kinds of vegetables do you have?
phal	fruit
ciiz	things
kapRaa	cloth

meeree paas acchii phuul goobhii hai.	I have good cauliflower.
keelaa	bananas
phal	fruit
seeb	apple
caaval	rice
santara	orange
goosht	meat
namak	salt

kyaa tumhaaree paas................hai?		Do you have.......................?	
santaree	acchee phal	orange	good fruit
phal	tiin ruupaee	fruit	three rupees
ruupaee	eek darjan santaree	rupees	one dozen oranges
kuch santaree	kuch acchee santaree	some oranges	some good oranges
kuch ruupaee		some rupees	
miithee santaree		sweet oranges	

aapkoo kaun-saa phal caahiyee?	What kind of fruit do you want?
hal	plow
kaunsii khaad	fertilizer
kaunsaa kapRaa	cloth
biij	seeds

maĩ kuch sabjiyaa ....cahtaa hũũ.		I want ....some vegetables.	
leenaa	dee deenaa	to take	to give (away)
khariidnaa	deenaa	to buy	to give
	deekhnaa		to see

maĩ ....kharidnaa caahtaa hũũ.		I want to buy	
kuch santaree	kuch acchee santaree	Some oranges	some good oranges.
acchee santaree	kuch miiThee santaree	good oranges	some sweet oranges.
miiThee santaree	yee miiThee santaree	sweet oranges	these sweet oranges
tiin santaree	voo miiThee santaree	three oranges	those good oranges
eek darjan santaree	voo tiin santaree	one dozen oranges	those three oranges.

maĩ phuul goobhii	khariidna caahtaa hũũ.	I want to buy cauliflower.	
sabjii	gooSht	vegetables	meat
caaval	namak	rice	salt
ciinii	teel	sugar	oil

yee phuul goobhii	Please look at these cauliflower.
deekhiyee	look at
liijiyee	take
khariidiyee	buy
dee diijiyee	give (away)

yee phal	(Please) look at this fruit
deekhiyee	look at
dee diijiyee	give (away)
khariidiyee	buy
liijiyee	take

kyaa yee taajee haĩ?	Are these fresh?
miiThee, pakee	sweet ripe
acchee, kaccee	good unripe

Have student transform the following sentences according to the model given.

A. mujhee yee sabjii diijiyee .... mujhee yee sabjii do.

1. yee phal deekhiyee
2. tiin ruupaee liijiyee
3. bãĩi taraf jaaiyee
4. taazii phul goobhii khariidiyee
5. kuch ruupaee dee diijiyee
6. suniyee

B. ma͡i baazaar jaataa hu͡u .... ma͡i baazaar jaanaa caahtaa huu.

1. ma͡i kuch phal leetaa hu͡u
2. ma͡i tiin ruupaee deetaa hu͡u
3. ma͡i acchee santaree deekhtaa hu͡u
4. ma͡i eek darjan santaree khariidtaa hu͡u.
5. ma͡i suntaa hu͡u.

C. voo suntaa hai .... voo sunanaa caahtaa hai.

1. voo kuch santaree khariidtaa hai
2. voo baazaar jaataa hai
3. voo tiin ruupaee deetaa hai
4. bhola miiThee santaree deekhtaa hai.
5. vermaji kuch acchee phal leetee hai.

EXERCISLS - caahnaa/caahiyee

First teacher says	Then Student says
jaanaa mãi jaanaa caahtaa hũu	mãi jaanaa caahtaa hũu
khaanaa mãi khaanaa caahtaa hũu.	mãi khaanaa caahtaa hũu
leenaa	mãi leenaa caahtaa hũu
soonaa	mãi soonaa caahtaa hũu
get up	mãi uThnaa caahtaa hũu
plough the field	mãi kheet jootnaa caahtaa hũu
go	mãi jaanaa caahtaa hũu
see	mãi deekhnaa caahtaa hũu
keelaa mujhee keelaa caahiyee	keelaa mujhee keelaa caahiyee
paanii mujhee paanii caahiyee	paanii mujhee paanii caahiyee
caay	mujhee caay caahiyee
sigrett	mujhee sigrett caahiyee
coca cola	mujhee coca cola caahiyee
ruupayee	mujhee ruupayee caahiyee
kitaab	mujhee kitaab caahiyee

(Accompany this with demonstration so they get the idea that caahtaa huu is used with a verb and caahiyee is used with nouns (objects))

jaanaa mãi jaanaa caahtaa hũu	mãi jaanaa caahtaa hũu
caay mujhee caay caahiyee	mujhee caay caahiyee
aanaa	mãi aanaa caahtaa hũu
paanii	mujhee paanii caahiyee
kuch kharridnaa	mãi kuch khariidnaa caahtaa hũu.
duudh	mujhee duudh caahiyee
soonaa	mãi soonaa caahtaa hũu
aaraam karnaa	mãi aaraam karnaa caahtaa hũu

(Teach them to ask the following questions to one another and answer them)

aap kyaa karnaa caahtee hai?

aapkoo kyaa caahiyee?

DIALOGUE 4

1. a.	raam **raam** bhaaii!	1a.	Hello
b.	raam **raam!**	b.	Hello
2. a.	aap kaun-saa TamaaTar bootee haĩ?	2a.	Which kind of tomatoes do you plant?
b.	ham jaaRee-waalaa TamaaTar bootee haĩ.	b.	I sow the winter-one tomatoe.
3. a.	aap kab bootee haĩ?	3a.	When do you plant?
b.	barsaat kee baad bootaa hũũ.	b.	I plant after the monsoon.
4. a.	aap angreezii khaad deetee haĩ yaa goobar kii?	4a.	Do you give chemical fertilizer or (manure of) cowdung?
b.	goobar kii khaad deetaa hũũ.	b.	I give cowdung manure.
5. a.	kyaa aap kee TamaaTar koo roog hootaa hai?	5a.	Are your tomatoes (usually) diseased?
b.	kabhii-kabhii hootaa hai.	b.	Sometimes they have.
6. a.	phir aap kyaa kartee haĩ?	6a.	Then, what do you do?
b.	ham mashiin see davaaii chiRktee haĩ.	b.	We spray medicine from a machine.
7. a.	aap sĩcaaii kaisee kartee haĩ?	7a.	How do you irrigate?
b.	ham sĩcaaii kuẽẽ see kartee haĩ.	b.	We irrigate from the well.

DIALOGUE 4 - EXERCISES

mãi jaaRee-wallaa Tamaatar bootaa hũu.	I sow winter tomatoes.
garmii-wallaa	summer
barsaat-wallaa	monsoon
miiThaa-wallaa	sweet
acaar-wallaa	pickle
khaTTaa-wallaa	sour
barsaat kee baad bootaa hũu.	I sow after the monsoon.
kee pahlee	before
kee shurruu mẽe	in the beginning
kee biic mee	in the middle
kee aakhiir mẽe	at the end
ham sĩcaaii kuẽe see kartee hãi.	We irrigate from the well
taalaab, nahar	tank canal
nadii tubewell	river tubewell
kyaa aapkee (TamaaTar) koo roog hootaa hai?	Do your tomatoes (usually) have diseases.
geehuu	wheat
dhaan	paddy
paalak	spinach
gaajar	carrots
gaay	cow
bail	bullocks
fasal	crops

DIALOGUE 5

1	a.	yahãa kaun-sii sabziyaa hootii hãi?	Which kinds of vegetables are there here? (usually)
	b.	yahãa phuul-goobhii aur palak hootee hãi.	(Usually) there are spinach and cauliflower here.
2	a.	kyaa gaajar aur muulii bhii hootee hãi?	Are there also carrots and radishes?
	b.	hãa, ham gaajar aur muulii bhii lagatee hãi.	Yes, I put (apply) carrot and radishes too.
3	a.	kab lagaatee hãi?	When do you put (apply) them?
	b.	jaaRee mẽe lagaatee hãi.	I put (apply) them in the winter.
4	a.	voo kaun-saa peeR hai?	Which kind of tree is that?
	b.	voo aam kaa peeR hai.	That's a mango tree.
5	a.	usmẽe kab phal lagtaa hai?	When will the fruit be (applied) on that.
	b.	jaaRee kee baad.	After the winter.
6	a.	yee aam acaar-wala hai yaa khaanee-wala?	Is this mango pickling one or eating one.
	b.	yee aam miiThaa hai, khaanee-wala hai.	This mango is sweet, it's eating-one.

DIALOGUE 5 - EXERCISES

1. yahãã ... (kaunsii) (sabji yaa) hootii hai?	Which kinds of vegetables are there here?
kaunsee phal - fasal	fruits crops
kaunsaa peeR - aam	trees
biij santaraa	seeds
2. yahãã (phuul-goobhii) (hootii) hai.	There is (usually) cauliflower here
paalak phal	spinach fruit
keelee gaajar	bananas carrots
muulii	radish
3. yah (kaun-saa) (geehũũ) hai?	Which kind of wheat is this?
kaunsii caaval biij	rice seed
phal sabjii	fruit vegetable
peeR ciij	tree thing
4. yee aam accar-wallaa hai yaa khaanee-wallaa?	Is this mango pickling-one or eating-one?
miiThaa-khaTTaa	sweet-sour
pakaa-kaccaa	ripe-raw
acchaa-kharaab	good-bad
5. hãã, ham **gaajar** aur muulii bhii lagaatee hãĩ.	Yes, we put (apply) carrots & radishes too.
paalak aur mirc	spinach & chillies
keelaa aur santaraa	banana & orange
aam aur oinii	mangoes & guava
bhindii aur TamaaTar	okra & tomatoes

A. 'want to...' /-caahnaa-/

1. Formation: Positive

infinitive of verb + caahtaa + (hu͡u)
tii (hai)
tee (ha͡i)
(hoo)

i.e. ma͡i jaanaa + caahtaa + hu͡u = I (msc) want to go.

Negative

nah͡ii + positive form

i.e. ma͡i nah͡ii jaanaa caahtaa hu͡u

I (msc) don't want to go.

2. Agreement:

The verb agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence.

ma͡i khaanaa caahtaa hu͡u. I (msc) want to eat.

voo khaanaa caahtii hai. She wants to eat.

Bhola aur Kamala khaanaa caahtee ha͡i. Bhola and Kamala want to eat.

B. Commands

Note: There are **two** forms of commands, regular and respectful. The respectful form is used with those elder, superior in rank or a stranger to you. The regular form is used with friends, children or people of ones own age and rank with whom one has dealings in the bazaar, etc.

1. Formation:

Positive

Regular	Respectful
verb root + /-oo /	verb root + /iyee-/
deekh + oo	deekh + iyee
deekhoo = see (look)	deekhiyee = please see (please look)

Negative

/mat/ + positive form

mat deekhoo = don't look

B. Irregular Commands:

These verbs are formed irregularly in the command form

karnaa	kiijiyee	(please) do
leenaa	liijiyee	(please) take
deenaa	diijiyee	(please) give
piinaa	piijiyee	(please) drink

C. 'Milnaa' to get, be available

This is one of a number of 'Impersonal constructions' in Hindi

(mujhee) yahãa bus milti hai.

(To me) the bus is available here.

In these impersonal constructions the verb agrees with the Hindi subject. Some other such constructions we will be using are:

1. {mujhkoo) mujhee pyaas lagii hai.
   {to me thirst has been applied). I'm thirsty.
2. mujhee bhuukh lagii hai.
   (to me hunger has been applied) I'm hungry.

Another form:
1. mujhee phuul ghoobii caahiyee
(to me a cauliflower is necessary) I want a cauliflower

Note: However when a verb is used we say:

ma͡i jaanaa caahtaa hu͡u.

I want to go.

D. Subjunctive - 'should, lets, shall'

1. Formation

Positive

verb root + u͡u
ee

i.e. calnaa = to move
calu͡u = shall (may) I go?
cale͡e? = shall we go?
cale͡e! = let's go!

Negative

na + positive

B. L. ji, yeh paanii na piiu͡u?

B. L. should I not drink this water?

2. Use: To express a proposal, a mild entreaty, as in the English 'shall I',let's!

3. Agreement: Agrees in number with the subject of the sentence

referring to self alone : u͡u caluu͡
referring to others
or others + self: e͡e cale͡e

E. Future - will...

1. Agreement: Agrees in number and gender with the subject of the sentence.

ma͡i jaau͡u gaa — ham jaae͡e gee
tum jaaoo gee — aap "
voo jaaee gaa/ii Pandeyji "

i.e. kal ma͡i bazaar jaau͡ugaa
I will go to the bazar tommorrow.

past tense

4, 5, ⑧, 9, ⑩

SECTION C

Lessons 1-12 68-79

Supplement:
- ✓ 4...shanivaar koo ham Itaarsii gayee 80-81
  - ✓ rasooii mẽẽ 'ry 82-83
  - ✓ walking tour 84-85

Dialogues & Dialogue Exercises
- 6...aap kyõõ ayee 86-87
  - kiraayaa kee liyee ghar 88-89

Grammar Notes :
- a. hoonaa.....'to be' 90
- b. Past Tense 90-91
- c. /-koo/...object or indirect object marker 92
- d. /-kee liyee/to - for the purpose of..ing 93
- e. have..., had... 93
- f. compound verbs using /jaanaa/ 94

LESSON 1

M1	pichlee haftee ham kheet par thee.	M1 Last week we were in the field.
	ham paac loog thee	We were 5 people.
	vahaa caar bail thee	There were 4 bullocks there.
	vahaa biij aur khaad bhii thee	There were also seeds and fertilizer.
	eek hal thaa aur eek narii thii	There was a plow and there was a sowing drill.
	aur eek dufan thaa	And there was a two funnel sowing drill.
M2	pichlee haftee aap kahaa thee?	M2 Where were you last week?
M3	vahaa kitnee loog thee?	M3 How many people were there?
M4	vahaa aur kyaa thaa?	M4 What else was there?
C1	pichlee haftee aap kahaa thee?	C1 Where were you last week?
	pichlee haftee ham kheet par thee.	Last week we were in the field.

LESSON 2

M1	pichlee haftee mainee dashahraa manaayaa.	M1	Last week I celebrated **Dashahara.** (litt: last week by me Dashara was celebrated)
	mainee miThaaiyaa khariidii.		I bought sweets.
	mainee phal khariidee		I **bought fruits.**
	mainee meelaa deekhaa		I saw the fair.
	mainee vahaa nadii deekhii		I saw the river there.
M2	pichlee haftee aapnee kyaa kiyaa?	M2	What did you do last week? (By you what was done?)
C1	pichlee haftee **aapnee** kyaa **kiyaa?** pichlee haftee mainee dashahara manaayaa.	C1	What did you do last week? Last week I celebrated **Dashahara.**

LESSON 3

M1	kal bhoolaa nee kaam kiyaa.	Yesterday Bhola worked.
	siitaa nee bhii kaam kiyaa.	Sita also worked.
	pahlee bhoolaa nee kheet jootaa.	First Bhola plowed the field.
	phir bhoolaa nee bakharnii kii.	Then Bhola harrowed the field.
	uskee baad siitaa nee kheet saaf kiyaa.	After that Sita cleaned the field.
	tab bhoolaa nee phir kheet jootaa.	Then again Bhola plowed it.
M2	Bhoolaa nee kal kyaa kiyaa?	What did Bhola do yesterday?
C1	bhoolaa nee kal kyaa kiyaa ?	What did Bhola do yesterday?
	bhoolaa nee kal kaam kiyaa.	Yesterday, Bhola worked.

LESSON 4

M1	tiin haftee pahlee mãi hindustaan aayaa. pahlee mãi california gayaa vahãã, mai eek haftee rukaa tab mai dillii gayaa aur dillii ghuumaa shaanti-seenaa kee loogõo see milaa mãi vahãã paac din thaa.	M1	Three weeks ago I came to India First I went to California. Then I stayed there a week. Then went to Delhi walked around Delhi. meet P.C. people. For 5 days I was there.
M2	aap hindustaan kab aayee?	M2	When did you come to India?
C1	aap hindustaan kab aayee? tiin haftee pahlee mai hindustaan aayaa.	C1	When did you come to India? I came to India three weeks ago.
C2	aap pahlee kahãã gayee? mai pahlee California gayaa.	C2	Where did you go first? First I went to California.
C3	vahãã aap kab tak rukee? vahãã mãi eek haftee rukaa.	C3	How long did you stay there? I stayed there a week.

LESSON 5

M1	mai aapkii fasal deekhnee kee liyee aayaa	M1	I came to see your crop .
	aapsee baat karnee		to talk with you.
	aapsee kuch puuchnee		to ask you something.
	aapkoo kuch dikhaanee		to show you something
M2	aap kyoo aayee?	M2	Why did you come ?
C1	aap kyoo aayee? mai aapkii fasal deekhnee kee liyee aayaa.	C1	Why did you come ? I came to see your crop.

LESSON 6

M1	mai hindustaan havaaii jahaaj see aayaa	M1	I came to India by plane.
	bhoopaal reel gaaRii see		he Bhopal by train.
	iTaarsii reel gaaRii see		we Itarsi by train.
	pavaar kheeRaa bas see		Powarkheda by bus.
	hooshangaabaad baaisikil see		Hoshangabad by cycle.
M2	aap hindustaan kaisee aayee?	M2	How did you come to India?
C1	aap hindustaan kaisee aayee? mai havaaii jahaaj see aayaa.	C1	How did you come to India? I came by plane.
C2	voo hindustaan kaisee aayaa? voo havaaii jahaaj see aayaa.	C2	How did he come to India? He came by plane.

LESSON 7

M1 mãi nee (kamlaa koo) (deekhaa)
bhoolaa koo
bill koo
bruce koo
aadmii koo
aurat koo
kheet
fasal ----deekhii

M2 kyaa aap nee (kamlaa) koo deekhaa?

C1 kyaa aap nee (kamlaa) koo deekhaa?
hãa, mãi nee (kamlaa) koo deekhaa.

M1 I saw Kamala
Bhola
Bill
Bruce
man
woman
the field
the crop

M2 Did you see Kamala?

C1 Did you see Kamala?
Yes, I saw Kamala.

LESSON 9

M1 mai nee kal bhoolaa koo (biij) bheejaa.
khaanaa
kapRee
saamaan
ciTThii

M2 aap nee kal kiskoo biij bheejaa?

M3 aap nee kal bhoolaa koo kyaa bheejaa?

C1 aap nee kal kiskoo biij bheejaa?
mai nee kal bhoolaa koo biij bheejaa.

C2 aap nee kal bhoolaa koo kyaa bheejaa?
mai nee kal bhoolaa koo biij bheejaa.

M1 Yesterday I sent the seed to Bhola
food
clothes
things(belongings)
letter

M2 Who did you send the seeds to yesterday

M3 What did you send to Bhola yesterday?

C1 Who did you send the seeds to yesterday?
Yesterday I sent the seeds to Bhola

C2 What did you send to Bhola yesterday?
Yesterday, I sent the seeds to Bhola

LESSON 12

M1 kal ma͠i nee (VLW) koo aapkee ghar bheejaa.
dhoobii
duudh-vaalee koo
bijlii-vaalee koo

M2 aap nee VLW koo meeree ghar kab bheejaa?

M3 kyaa aap nee VLW koo meeree ghar bheejaa?

C1 aap nee VLW koo meeree ghar kab bheejaa?
kal ma͠i nee VLW koo aapkee ghar bheejaa.

C2 kyaa aap nee VLW koo meeree ghar bheejaa?
ha͠a, ma͠i nee bheejaa.

M1 Yesterday I sent (the VLW)to(your house)
dhobi (you)
milkman (your field)
electricity(Bhola's hous
-man

M2 When did you send the VLW to my house?

M3 Did you send the VLW to my house?

C1 When did you send the VLW to my house?
Yesterday, I sent the VLW to your house.

C2 Did you send the VLW to my house?
Yes, I did (send)

SUPPLEMENT 4

shanivaar koo ham iTaarsii gayee.	Saturday we went to Itarsi.
hamnee baazaar ghuumaa.	We walked around the bazaar.
aapnee vahãa kyaa kiyaa?	What did you do there?
billnee vahãa kyaa kiyaa?	What did Bill do there?
mãinee kuch phal khariidee.	I bought some fruits.
kyaa aapnee kuch kariidaa?	Did you buy anything?
kyaa usnee kuch khariidaa?	Did he buy anything?
mãinee eek kitaab bhii khariidii.	I also bought a book.
kyaa aapnee aur kuch khariidaa?	Did you buy anything else?
kyaa usnee aur kuch khariidaa?	Did he buy anything else?
tab ham eek hootal mee gayee	Then we went to a hotel.
tab aapnee kyaa kiyaa?	Then what did you do?
kyaa aap hootal mẽe gayee?	Did you go to a hotel?
kyaa voo hootal mee gayaa?	Did he go to a hotel?
ham nẽe vahãa khaanaa khaayaa	We ate (food) there.
kyaa aapnee vahãa khaanaa khaayaa?	Did you eat (food) there?
kyaa usnee vahãa khaanaa khaayaa?	Did he eat (food) there?
tab hamnee kook piyaa.	The we drank Coke.
tab aapnee kyaa kiiyaa?	Then what did you do?
kyaa usnee bhii kook piyaa?	Did he drink Coke too?
nahĩi, usnee caay pii.	No, he drank tea.

saaRhee nau bajee ham bas-sTaap gayee.	At 9:30 we went to the bus stop.
aap bas-sTaap kab gayee?	When did you go to the bus stop?
voo bas-sTaap kab gayaa?	When did he go to the bus stop?
das bajee hamkoo bas milii.	At 10:00 we got the bus.
aapkoo kab bas milii?	When did you get the bus?
uskoo kab bas milii?	When did he get the bus?

The lesson must be thoroughly mastered through mime and drill first.

(After the trainees can say this lesson correctly without prompting help them to have a conversation expressing other things they did.)

rasooii - 1 (a)

aap kyaa kar rahee hai?
ab aap kyaa kar rahee hai?
mai agiiThii mee kooylaa Daal rahaa huu.
ab mai agiiThii jalaa rahaa huu.
mai bartan mee paanii Daal rahaa huu.
bartan koo agiiThii par rakh rahaa huu.
ab mai paanii ubaal rahaa huu.
ab mai spagheTii koo bartan mee Daal rahaa huu.
mai iskoo das minaT see ubaal rahaa huu.
ab yee bilkul taiyaar hoo gayii.

rasooii (b)

agiiThii jalaaoo
acchaa, mai jalaa rahaa huu.
ab lahsun pyaaj aur TamaaTar kaaToo
acchaa mai kaaT rahaa huu.
ab teel mee lahsun aur pyaaj koo taloo.
mai tal rahaa huu.
ab usmee TamaaTar Daaloo
acchaa, ab mai TamaaTar Daal rahaa huu.
TamaaTar koo calaaoo
mai TamaaTar koo calaa rahaa huu.
usmee ab thooRaa paanii milaaoo
acchaa, mai panii milaa rahaa huu.
uskoo aadhee ghantee tak pakaaoo
aadhee ghanTee see pakaa rahaa huu.
Thiik hai, ab band karoo, yee bilkul taiyaar hoo gayii.

QUESTIONS

1. aap kee ghar mẽe kitnee loog hãi?
2. aap kee kitnee baccee hãi?
3. kitnee laRkee aur kitnii laRkiyãa hãi?
4. kyaa aapkee ghar kaa kooii baahar naukarii kartaa hai?
5. kyaa voo kuch madad kartaa hai?
6. kyaa aapkaa laRkaa shaadii-shudaa hai?
7. kyaa uskee baccee bhii hãi?
8. yahãa shaadii kaisee hootii hai?
9. aapkaa gãav kitnaa puraanaa hai?
10. ismẽe kitnee loog rahtee hãi?
11. harijan kitnee hãi?
12. kyaa is gãav mẽe musalmaan bhii hãi?
13. is gãav mẽe kitnee iskuul hãi?
14. kyaa kooii laRkiyõo kaa iskuul bhii hai?
15. kyaa aap kabhii baahar gayee hãi?
16. kahãa gayee hãi?
177. bhoopaal kaisaa shahar hai?
18. iTaarsii aap kaisee jaatee hãi?
19. kyaa aap kee paas bail-gaaRii hai?
20. kyaa aap meelaa gayee thee?
21. Vahãa aapnee kyaa khariidaa thaa?
22. kyaa aapkee paas kooii ghooRaa bhii hai?
23. kyaa aap kee paas bhãis hai?
24. voo kitnaa duudh deetii hai?
25. yahãa kiskii bhãis sabsee acchii hai?
26. aapkaa bail kitnee ruupaee kaa hai?
27. piinee keeliyee aap kahãa see paanii laatee hãi?
28. aapkaa ghar kitnaa puraanaa hai?
29. aap iskee liyee lakRii kahãa see laayee thee
30. iskee liyee khaprail kahãa see laayee thee
31. kyaa aap h.l. caudharii koo jaantee hãi?
32. kyaa aap soonii jii koo jaantee hãi?
33. kyaa aap toomar saahab koo jaantee hãi?

DIALOGUE 6

1 a. raam raam bhaaii!
  b. raam raam, aap kyõõ aayee?

2 a. aapkii fasal deekhnee kee liyee(aayaa)
  b. deekhiyee, yee hamaarii fasal hai.

3 a. yee kaun-saa geehũũ hai?
  b. yee kalyaan soonaa hai.

4 a. aapnee iskoo kab booyaa?
  b. divaalii kee baad.

5 a. ismẽẽ aapnee kaunsii khaad daalii?
  b. pacaas kg. saabuudaanee vaalii, doo sau kg. raakh-vaalii aur tiis kg. pootaas.

6 a. aapnee ismẽẽ kab paanii diyaa?
  b. eek haftee pahlee diyaa.

7 a. kyaa sicaaii kee pahlee aapnee aur khaad daalii?
  b. hãã, hamnee pacciis kg. saabuudaanee-vaalii daalii.

1 a. Hello
  b. Hello, why did you come?

2 a. to see your crop.
  b. please,look, this is our crop.

3 a. Which kind of wheat is this?
  b. This is Kalyaan sona.

4 a. When did you plant this?
  b. After Divali

5 a. Whcih kind of fertilizer did you put in this?
  50 kilograms of sabu-dani, 200 kilograms of ash, and 30 kilograms of potash.

6 a. When did you give water to this?
  b. I gave (water) a week ago.

7 a. Before irrigation did you put more fertilizer?
  b. Yes, we put 50 kilograms of sabu-dani.

DIALOGUE 6 - EXERCISE

deekhiyee, yee meerii/hamaarii (fasal) hai. kheet laRkii kuãa laRkaa bagiicaa hal	Look, this is my (our) crop field daughter well son garden plow
aapnee iskoo kab (booyaa?) sĩicaa saaf kiyaa jootaa	When did you sow this? irrigate clean plow
aapnee iskoo kab (booyaa?) uskoo geehũu inkoo TamaaTar unkoo gaajar	When did you sow this? that wheat these tomatoes those carrots
mãi nee (iskoo) divaalii kee baad booyaa. uskoo geehũu baajraa meethii bhindii gaajar	I sowed this after Divali that the wheat millet fenugreek okra carrots
aapnee ismẽe (kaun-sii)(khaad)daalii? kaun-saa biij davaaii	Which kind of fertilizer did you put in t seed medicine
mãinee ismee (saabuu daanee-vaalii)khaad daalii goobar-vaalii pootaas-vaalii raakh-vaalii angreezii khaad	I put saabuu daanaa vaalii in this cowdung potash ash chemical fertilizer
aap nee iskoo (paanii) kab diyaa? angreezii khaad goobar-vaalii khaad raakh-vaalii khaad davaaii	When did you give water to this? fertilizer cowdung ash medicine

Dialogue Exercises -
Kiraayaa kee liyee ghar

1	a	kyaa mãĩ aap kee liyee kuch kar saktaa hũũ?	1	a	Can I do something for you?
	b	kyaa aap mujhsee kooii madad caahtee hãĩ?		b	Do you need some help from me?
	c	mãĩ aap kii kyaa madad karũũ?		c	What help should I give you?
	d	kyaa aapkoo meerii jaruurat hai?		d	Do you need me? (i.e. my help)
2	a	kyaa, aap kee paas kooii ghar khaalii hai?	2	a	Do you have an empty house?
	b	kyaa aap kiraayee par kooii ghar dee saktee hãĩ?		b	Can you give any house for rent?
	c	kyaa aapkee paas kooii kiraayee kee liyee ghar hai?			Do you have any house for rent?
3	a	aapkoo kaisaa ghar caahiyee?	3	a	What kind of house do you need?
	b	aapkoo kaisee ghar kii jaruurat hai?		b	What kind of house do you need?
4	a	mujhee doo kamree - vaalaa caahiyee.	4	a	I need a two-room house.
	b	mujhee doo kamree vaalee kii jaruurat hai.		b	I need a two-room house.
	c	doo kamree-vaalaa ghar Thiik hoogaa.		c	A two room house is enough.
	d	bas doo kamree-vaalaa kaaphii hai.		d	A two room house is enough.
5	a	kyaa, usmẽẽ rasooii aur TaTTii bhii hai?	5	a	Is there a kitchen and latrine in this?
	b	kyaa ghar kee saath rasooii aur TaTTii bhii hai?		b	Does the house have a kitchen and latrine?
	c	us ghar mẽẽ rasooii aur TaTTii hai yaa nahĩĩ?		c	Is there a kitchen and latrine in this house or not?
6	a	hãã, usmẽẽ rasooii hai.	6	a	Yes, there is (in this).
	b	hãã, khaanaa pakaanee kii jagah hai.		b	Yes, there is a place to cook.
	c	hãã, ghar kee saath rasooii hai.		c	Yes, the house has a kitchen.
	d	hãã, usmẽẽ aap khaanaa pakaa saktee hãĩ.		d	Yes, you can cook in this.
7	a	aap TaTTii kahãã jaatee hãĩ?	7	a	Where do you go to the latrine?
	b	TaTTii kahãã hãĩ?		b	Where is the latrine?
	c	aap maidaan kahaa jaatee hãĩ?		c	Where do you go to the latrine (Litt.field)?
8	a	kheet mẽẽ jaatee hãĩ.	8	a	We go in the field,
	b	baahar jaatee hãĩ.		b	We go outside.
	c	maidaan mẽẽ jaatee hãĩ.		c	We go in the field.

9	a	iskaa kyaa kiraayaa hai?	What's the rent of this?
	b	iskaa kitnaa kiraayaa leegee?	How much rent will you take for this?
	c	iskaa kiraayaa kyaa hoogaa?	What will the rent of this be?
	d	iskaa kiraayaa kyaa lageegaa?	What rent will be applied for this?
10	a	iskaa kiraayaa caaliis ruupaee mahiinaa hai.	The rent of this is 40 rupees / month.
	b	caaliis ruupaee mahiinaa kiraayaa lageegaa.	40 rupees / month rent will be applied.
	c	" " " " hoogaa.	It will be 40 rupees / month.
11	a	yee too bahuut jyaadaa hai.	This is very excessive.
	b	yee too bahuut mahgaa hai.	This is very expensive.
	c	yee vaajib nahii hai.	This is not proper.
	d	itnaa jyaadaa kaisee hoo saktaa hai?	How can it be this excessive?
12	a	yee bahuut sastaa hai.	This is very cheap.
	b	yee too bahuut kam hai.	This is very less.
	c	yee too kuch bhii nahii hai.	This is nothing even.
	d	kahaa mahgaa hai?	How (litt. where) is it expensive?
13	a	kam nahii hoo saktaa.	It can't be less.
	b	isasee kyaa kam hoogaa?	What can be less than this?
	c	ab kitnaa kam hoogaa?	How much less do you except me to make it? (litt. Now how much little will it be ?
14	a	kuch too kam kiijiyee.	(At least) make it a little less.
	b	kuch aur niicee aaiyee.	Come down a little more.
	c	thooRaa too naram hooiyee.	Be (at least) a little soft.
	d	kuch too bicaar kiijiyee.	Please (at least) think a little.
15	a	aap paitiis ruupaee diijiyee gaa.	You will please give 35 rupees.
	b	acchaa caliyee, paitiis ruupaee too Thiik hai.	O.K. it'll do, 35 rupees is fine.
	c	acchaa paitiis ruupaee diijiyee, bas.	O.K., give me 35 rupees, bas (that's all, the matter is closed)

DIALOGUE - kiraayaa kee liyee ghar

1 a namastee, kahiyee, kyaa mãi aap kee liyee kuch kar saktaa huu?
b kyaa, aap **kee** paas kooii ghar khaalii hai?

2 a aapkoo **kaisaa** ghar caahiyee? eek kamree-vaalaa yaa doo kamree-vaalaa?
b mujhee doo kamree-vaalaa caahiyee.

3 a meree paas doo kamree vaalaa kaccaa ghar hai.
b kyaa, usmee rasooii aur TaTTii bhii hai?

4 a hãa, usmẽe rasooii hai, leekin TaTTii nahĩi hai.
b aap TaTTii kahãa jaatee hãi?

5 a kheet mẽe jaatee hãi.
b acchaa, iskaa kyaa kiraayaa hai?

6 a iskaa kiraayaa chaaliis ruupaee mahiinaa hai.
b yee too bahut jyaadaa hai, kuch kam kiijiyee

7 a aree bhaaii, yee bahut sastaa hai, kam nahĩi hoo saktaa
b kuch too kam kiijiyee, yee too bahut jyaadaa hai.

8 a acchaa, Thiik hai, aap paĩtiis ruupaee diijiyeegaa.
b acchaa, raam raam

DIALOGUE - Renting a house

1 a hello, can I do something for you?
b Do you have any empty house?

2 a What kind of house do you want? One room or two rooms?
b I want a two room house.

3 a I have a two-room kaccha (mud-walled) house
b Is there a kitchen and latrine in that?

4 a Yes, there is a kitchen in that but there isn't a latrine.
b Where do you go for latrine?

5 a (We) go in the field.
b Oh, what's the rent of this?

6 a The rent of this is 40 rupees a month.
b This is very much, make it less please.

7 a Oh, this is very inexpensive. It can't be less.
b Please just make it a little less. This is very much.

8 a O.K. it's O.K., you will please give 35 rupees.
b O.K. goodbye.

GRAMMAR NOTES - C

A. Hoonaa ... 'to be'

Formation . **Present Tense** :

	Singular		Plural	Past Tense	
1st person	huu		hai	thaa/ii	thee
2nd person	---	([illegible]) (tum)	hoo (aap) hai		(aap,tum) thee
3rd person	hai		hai	thaa/ii	thee

Use: 1. as a main verb in sentences of description, location and existence.

mai john huu	I am John
voo lambaa hai	He is tall
aadmii vahaa thaa	The man was there

2. as a main verb in the imperfect form to express a continuing state.

yahaa kaun sii sabjiiyaa hootii hai
Which vegetables are here (meaning do you grow here usually)

B. Past Tense

We can think of verbs as being of two types:

1. Those which transfer an action to an object
   I burned the house
   'house' is affected and receives an action in this sentence.
2. Those which don't transfer an action to anything
   I went home
   'home' does not receive an action, is not altered
   I got up
   The verb describes the subject, it doesn't transfer an action to any object.

These verbs are respectively called 'transitive' and 'intransitive'.

ransitive Verbs

greement:

The verb agrees in gender and number with the recipient of the action

mai nee kaam kiyaa

I worked (by me work was done)

bhoolaa nee gaay duhii

Bhola milked the cow. (The cow by Bhola (was) milked)

ntransitive Verbs

Agreement:

The verb agrees in number and gender with the doer of the action

mai ghar gayii	I (fem) went home.
voo hindustaan aayee	He came to India.

ORMATION: all verbs

past participle (with aa/ii/ee agreement)

Some (past participles) past tense verbs are irregular:

to go	jaanaa	gaayaa/ii/ee	
to do	karnaa	kiyaa/ee However:	kii (f)
to take	leenaa	liyaa	lii (f)
to become	honaa	huaa	
to give	deenaa	diyaa	dii (f)

erb stems ending in a vowel sound add 'y' to make the past participle
i.e.

boo (naa)	booyaa/ii/ee
soo (naa)	sooyaa
khaa (naa)	khaayaa

Others just add the gender or number agreement
i.e.

to stop	ruk (naa)	rukaa/ii/ee
to stop,set	rakh (naa)	rakhaa
to plaster	liip (naa)	liipaa
to put, pour	Daal (naa)	Daalaa

C. /-koo/ object or indirect object marker

Only general rules can be given for the use of /-koo/. It must be learned basically from conversing and becoming familiar with the conventions for which there is no strict rationalse.

/-koo/ is used

1. to mark the indirect object when it is human and specific.

i.e. mai nee laRkee koo paanii diyaa hai.
I gave the boy water (litt. I have given)
mai nee uskoo diyaa hai
I gave it to him.
mai nee kamlaa Ko deekhaa
I saw Kamala
But: mai nee Dhobii koo deekhaa
I saw the Dhobi
mai nee Dhobii deekhaa
I saw a Dhobi

2. to mark a direct object, often when the object is specific or tangible or if it adds to the clarity of the sentence where there are a few items in the sentence. There are no strict rules for this. Some things just sound better than others.

1. mai nee bartan koo table par rakhaa
I put the pot on the table

However
2. bartan mee paanii daaloo
Put the water in the pot

3. to mark the direct or indirect object when it is in pronoun form

i.e. mai nee uskoo diyaa
I gave it to him

mai nee iskoo bheejaa
I sent it

However
mai nee isee uskee liyee bheejaa
I sent this to him

D. /-kee liyee/: to - for the purpose of ....ing

1. Formation

infinitive (in nee) + kee liyee
or infinitive (in nee) along

i.e. aapkii fasal deekhnee kee liyee aayaa
I came to see your crop
or
aapkii fasal deekhnee aayaa
I came to see your crop
kuch khariidnee jaauugaa
I'll go to buy some things.

E. have .... had.........

Formation
A. past participle + huu/hai/hai
B. past participle + thaa/thii/thee

Use:
A. past participle + huu/hai/hai
This is used in Hindi to indicate actions in the past which may continue in the present. In English we might use a simple past tense or 'have.....'

i.e. Vo kahaa gayaa? Where did he go?
Vo itaarsii gayaa hai. He went to Itarsi

B. past participle + thaa/thee/thii
This is used to indicate an action completed further in the past.
i.e. suultaan kahaa gayaa thaa? Where did Sultan go?
bhopal gayaa thaa He went to Bhopal
This implies that he has already returned.

Agreement: Same as for the simple past tense
i.e. 1. /nee/ must be used when verb is transitive and verb agrees with recipient of action
2. when verb is intransitive verb agrees with doer of action.

F. Compound verbs using /jaanaa/

1. Use: indicates that the action indicated by the main verb has been brought
   to a state of completion.

i.e.

bas aa gayii
The bus came

2. Formation:

verbs stem + some form of gayaa/ii/ee

i.e. voo soo gayaa thaa
He had slept. (gone to sleep)
yee taiyaar ho gayii
This has become ready
mai bhuul gayaa
I forgot

SECTION D

Lessons 1 - 11 95-107
12 abc 108-110
13-15 111-113

Supplements:

Farsh liipnaa 114
Sabsee Acchaa 115
Sabzii Banaanaa 116
Agar-aap 117
✓ Kidhar hai 118
Verb Tense Drills 119-120
Kiisaan kee savaal 121
Dukaan mee

Dialogues & Dialogue Exercises:

Kaisee ayee 122-124

Grammar Notes:

A. Comparatives and superlatives 125
B. Have to 125
C. Should, ought to, need to 126
D. Shouldn't - (prohibitive) 126
E. If 127
F. having 127

Deevanaagrii Script. 128- 132

LESSON 6

M1	meeraa (ghaRaa) (gir) gayaa. phuuT TuuT cashmaa	M1	my clay pot fell broke broke glasses
M2	aapkee ghaRee koo kyaa hoo gayaa?	M2	What happened to your clay pot?
C1	aapkee ghaRee koo kyaa hoo gayaa? meeraa ghaRaa gir gayaa.	C1	What happened to your clay pot? My clay pot fell.

Have trainees match the following verbs and nouns to make meaningful sentences. Add words where needed to make the sentence more meaningful.

i.e. billtiin bajee raat koo uTh gayaa.
jim gyaarah bajee raat koo soo gayaa.

rail gaaRii
bail gaaRii
cycle
Jim
machine
khaanaa
fasal
miTTii
cashmaa
gilaas
pyaalaa
phal

aanaa
calnaa
soonaa
bhuulnaa
bigaRnaa
ban[illegible]naa
suukhnaa
paknaa
Tuutnaa
phuuTnaa
girnaa
jagnaa

LESSON 7

M1 mujhee kheet par jaanaa hai.
aapkoo samjhaanaa
kuch khariidnaa
gaay duhnaa
geehu͠u boonaa
nahaanaa
tractor kaa isteemaal karnaa
kapRee badalnaa

M2 kyaa aapkoo kheet par jaanaa hai?
M3 aap koo kyaa karnaa hai?

C1 kyaa aap koo kheet par jaanaa hai?
ha͠a, mujhee kheet par jaanaa hai.

C2 aapkoo kyaa karnaa hai?
mujhee kheet par jaanaa hai.

DIALOGUE

a. raam raam bhaaii raam caran
b. raam raam jim bhaii

a. yaha͠a kyaa kar rahee ha͠i?
b. kuch nahii, jaraa bas kaa intazaar kar rahaa hu͠u.

a. kyaa aapkoo kahi͠i jaanaa hai?
b. ha͠a mujhee hooshangaabaad jaanaa hai.

a. kyo͠o kyaa baat ha͠i?
b. mujhee kuch geehu͠u khariidnaa hai.

a. kyaa kuch aur khariidnaa hai?
b. ha͠a, kuch caaval aur kuch masaalaa khariidnaa hai.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

M1 I have to go to the field.
have to explain to you.
have to buy somethings
have to milk the cow
have to sow the wheat
have to take a bath
have to use the tractor
have to change clothes

M2 Do you have to go to the field?
M3 What do you have to do?

C1 Do you have to go to the field?
Yes I have to go to the field.

C2 What have you to do?
I have to go to the field.

a. Hello Raam Caran
b. Hello Jim.

a. What are you doing here?
b. Nothing, just waiting for the bus.

a. Are you going anywhere?
b. Yes I have to go to Hoshangabad.

a. Why, what is it?
b. I have to buy some wheat.

a. Do you have to buy anuthing else?
b. Yes, I have to buy some rice and spices.

LESSON 9

M1	agar (meeraa bhaaii)hihdust̮aan aayeegaa too mãi uskoo apnee (gaav) lee aaũugaa. meerii bahan bambaii lee jaaũugaa meeraa doost banaaras dikhaaũugaa	If my brother comes to India, I'll bring him to my village. My sister take her to see Bombay My friend show him Banaras
M2	agar aapk̮aa bhaaii hindustaan aayeegaa too aap kyaa karẽe gee?	If, your brother comes to India, what will you do?
C1	agar aapk̮aabhaaii hindustaan ayeegaa too aap kyaa karẽe gee? agar meeraa bhaaii hindust̮aan aayee gaa too mãi uskoo apnee gaav lee jaaũugaa.	If your brother comes to India what will you do? If my brother comes to India, I'll bring him to my village.

LESSON 10

M1 bhaarat mẽẽ aapkoo dahinee haath see khaanaa caahiyee.

ghar kee bhiitar juutaa nikaal deenaa caahiyee.
rooj nahaanaa caahiyee
khaanee kee baad mũh dhoonaa caahiyee.
rooj daatuun karnaa caahiyee.

M2 bhaarat mee mujhkoo kis haath see khaanaa caahiyee?

M3 kyaa mujhee bhaarat mẽẽ baayee haath see khaanaa caahiyee?

C1 kyaa mujhee bhaarat mẽẽ baayẽẽ haath see khaanaa caahiyee?
nahii, aapkoo daahinee haath see khaanaa caahiyee.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LESSON 10

M1 In India you should eat with your right hand

Take your shoes off in the house
bathe every morning
wash your mouth after eating
brush your teeth everyday

M2 What hand should I eat with in India?

M3 Should I eat with left hand in India?

C1 Should I eat with left hand in India?
No, you should eat with your right hand.

LESSON 11

M1 aapkoo aurato͠o see haath nahi͠i milaanaa caahiyee. You needn't shake hands with women.
juuThaa khaanaa khaanaa caahiyee eat polluted food
mandir mee juutaa pahnnaa caahiyee wear shoes in temples
apnee pair see loogo͠o koo/chuunaa caahiyee touch people with (your)feet.
kisii koo baaye͠e haath see/kuch/deenaa caahiyee giving anything with(your) left hand.

M2 kyaa aap koo aurato͠o see haath milaanaa caahiyee? Should you shake hands with women?

C1 kyaa aap koo aurato͠o see haath milaanaa caahiyee? Should you shake hands with women?
nahi͠i, aurato͠o see haath nahi͠i milaanaa caahiyee. No, you shouldn't (needn't)

In Hindi this construction usually conveys a suggestion -
Sometime it conveys the same prohibitine sense of the English 'shouldn't - This is determined by context.

LESSON 12 (a)

M1	khaanaa khaakar mãĩ	iTaarsii jaaũũgaa.	Having eaten, I'll go to Itarsi.	
	khaad chiRakkar	kalyaan soonaa booũũgaa	sprayed manure	- plant kalyaan sonaa
	nahaa kar	klaas mẽẽ jaaũũ gaa.	bathed	go to class
	caay piikar	aapsee baat karũũgaa	drank tea	talk to you
	geehuu kaaTkar	isii kheet mẽẽ sabjii lagaaũũ gaa.	harvested(cut)wheat	- plant vegetables in this field.
	sooc kar	bataaũũgaa	thought (I'll think and tell you)	tell you
	paRh kar	adhyaapak banũũgaa	studied	become a teacher

M2	khaanaa khaakar aap kyaa karẽẽgee?	Having eaten, what will you do?
M3	kyaa aap khaanaa khaakar iTaarsii jaayẽẽgee?	Will you to to Itarsi after eating? (Will you eat and go to Itarsi)
C1	khaanaa khaa kar aap kyaa karẽẽ gee? khaanaa khaakar mãĩ iTaarsii jaaũũgaa.	Having eaten what will you do? Having eaten, I'll go to Itarsi.
C2	kyaa aap khaanaa khaakar iTaarsii jaayẽẽgee? hãã, khaanaa khaakar mãĩ iTaarsii jaaũũgaa.	Will you go to Itarsi after eating? Yes, I'll eat and go to Itarsi.

LESSON 12 (b)

M1 (naashtaa)karkee mãi	(kheet par jaayũũgaa)	Having eaten breakfast	I'll go to the field.
daavaan	uRanii karũũgaa	crushed	I'll winnow
uRvanii	anaaj beecũũgaa	winnowed	sell the grain
pitaajii see baat	aapkoo bataaũũgaa	spoken with father - tell you (I'll talk to father and tell you)	
baajaar	shaam koo ghar aaũũgaa	marketed	go home in the evening
kheet baraabar	naalii banaaũũgaa	leveled the field - make a drain	

M2	naashtaa karkee aap kahãã jaayẽẽgee?	M2 Where will you go(after)having eaten breakfast?
M3	naashtaa karkee aap kyaa karẽẽgee?	M3 What will you do(after)having eaten breakfast?
M4	kyaa naashtaa karkee aap kheet par jaayẽẽgee?	Will you go to the field(after) having eaten breakfast?
C1	naashtaa karkee aap kahãã jaayẽẽ gee? naashtaa karkee mãi kheet par jaaũũgaa.	C1 Having eaten breakfast,where will you go? Having eaten breakfast, I'll go to the field.
C2	naashtaa karkee aap kyaa karẽẽ gee? naashtaa karkee mãi kheet par jaaũũgaa.	C2 Having eaten breakfast, what will you do? Having eaten,breakfast,I'll go to the field.
C3	kyaa naashtaa karkee aap kheet par jaayẽẽgee?	Will you go to the field(after)having eaten breakfast?
	hãã, kheet par jaaũũgaa. nahĩĩ, kheet par nahĩĩ jaaũũgaa.	Yes, I'll go to the field. No, I won't go to the field.

12 (c)

M1	naashtaa karkee (tum)	iTaarsii jaaoo
	vaha͠a pahũc kar	khaad kaa bhaav pataa lagaaoo
	bhaav pataalagaakar	vaapas aaoo
	vaapas aakar	pitaajii see bataaoo
	pitaajii see baat karkee	mujhkoo bataaoo
	rocTii khaakar	kheet par jaoo
vahaa	bakharnii karkee	naalii banaaoo
	naalii banaakar	usee baRii naalii see jooRoo aur paanii udhar jaanee doo

M2 naashtaa karkee ma͠i kyaa ^{k}aru͠u?

M3 kyaa naashtaa karkee ma͠i iTaarsii jaau͠u?

C1 naashtaa karkee ma͠i kyaa karu͠u?
naashtaa karkee tum iTaarsii jaaoo

C2 kyaa naashtaa karkee ma͠i iTaarsii jaau͠u?
ha͠a, iTaarsii jaaoo
nahi͠i, iTaarsii mat jaaoo

12 (c)

M1 Eat breakfast and (then) go to Itarsi
After reaching there find out the rate of fertiliser
Find out the price and return
After coming back tell father
After talking to father, tell me.
Eat lunch and go to the field
Bakar there and (then) make channels
After making channels, join them to the big channels and let the water go that side

M2 After breakfast what should I do?

M3 Should I go ti Itarsi after breakfast?

C1 After breakfast what should I do?
After breakfast go to Itarsi

C2 Should I go to Itarsi after breakfast?
Yes, go to Itarsi
No, don't go to Itarsi

LESSON 13

M1 maĩ thakaa hũũ	M1 I am tired
biimaar	sick
pareeshaan	upset
bhuukhaa	starved
khush	happy
udaas	sad
gussaa	angry
* mujhee bhuukh lagii hai	* I feel hungry
pyaas	thirsty
M2 kyaa aap thakee hãĩ?	M2 Are you tired?
C1 kyaa aap thakee hãĩ?	C1 Are you tired?
nahĩĩ maĩ biimaar hũũ	No, I'm sick
kyaa baat hai?	What is it?
meeraa peet gaRbaR hai	My stomach is upset
kal aapnee kyaa khaayaa thaa?	What did you eat yesterday
kal maĩ nee puuRii aur halvaa khaayaa thaa.	I ate purii and halwah
bas,bas,isiiliyee aap kaa peeT kharaab hai.	There, because of this your stomach is bad.
C2 kyaa aap pareeshaan hãĩ?	C2 Are you upset?
hãã, hũũ	Yes
kyõõ?	Why
kyõõki mujhee burii khabar milii hai	Because I got bad news
aree ! kyaa hoo gayaa?	Oh, what happened.

Have trainees do small conversations for each sentences, telling why they feel tired, upset happy etc.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

farsh liipnaa

yee miTTii hai, yee goobar hai, aur yee paanii hai.	This is earth, this is cowdung and this is water.
ham goobar aur miTTii see farsh liipẽe gee.	We will plaster the floor with cowdung and earth.
pahlee ham miTTii aur goobar milaayẽe gee.	First we'll mix the earth and cowdung.
chaloo, ab ham goobar aur paanii milaayẽe.	Let's go, let's mix now.
ab mãi miTTii aur goobar milaa rahaa hũu.	Now I'm mixing earth and cowdung.
mãi paanii daal rahaa hũu.	I'm pouring water.
mãi miTTii aur goobar ghool rahaa hũu.	I'm diluting the earth and cowdung.
mãi farsh liip rahaa hũu.	I'm plastering the floor.
badbuu aa rahii hai.	Bad smell is coming.
aap kyaa kar rahee haĩ?	What are you doing?
mãi miTTii aur goobar milaa rahaa hũu.	I'm mixing earth and cowdung.
voo kyaa kar rahaa hai?	What's he doing?
voo paanii daal rahaa hai.	He's pouring water.

sabsee acchaa	The best
bhoolaa nee khaad aur paanii samay see diyaa thaa.	Bhola gave water and fertilizer at the same time.
uskii fasal gãav mẽe sabsee acchii hai.	His crop is thhe best in the village.
kamlaa apnii gaay kii deekh-bhaal Thiiksee kartii hai.	Kamala cares for her cow.
voo gãav mẽe sabsee jyaadaa duudh deetii hai.	It gives the most milk in the village.
bhoolaa nee mexican geehũu booyaa thaa.	Bhola planted mexican wheat.
uskee paas gãav mẽe geehũu kii paidaavaar sabsee jyaadaa huii hai.	His yield is the biggest in the village.
kamlaa nee bahut majbuut tookariyãa banaaii thii.	Kamala made very strong baskets.
voo unkoo sabsee jyaadaa kiimat mẽe beecee gii.	She will sell them for the greatest price.
Thaakur bahut dhanii hai.	Thakur is very rich.
uskee paas gãav mẽe sabsee jyaadaa jamiin hai.	He has the most land in the village.
bhoolaa kee paas caudah baccee hai.	Bhola has fourteen children.
uskaa parivaar gãav mẽe sabsee baRaa hai.	His family is the biggest in the village.

sabzii banaanaa	Making Vegetables
sabsee pahalee mãi itnee aaluu leetaa hũũ.	First of all I take this much potatoes.
ab mãi inkoo caakuu see chiil rahaa hũũ.	Now, I peel them with a knife.
aur ab mãi aaluu kaaT rahaa hũũ.	And now I am cutting the potatoes.
ab mãi goobhi kee patte tooR rahaa hũũ.	Now I am tearing off the cauliflower leaves.
aur ab goobhii kee chooTee-chooTee TukRee kaaT rahaa hũũ.	And now I cutting the cauliflower in small pieces.
ab mãi aaluu aur goobhii paanii mẽẽ dhoo rahaa hũũ.	Now I am washing cauliflower and potatoes in water.
ab mãi pyaaj lahsun aur TamaaTar kaaT rahaa hũũ.	Now I am cutting onion,garlic and tomatoes.
mãi ab pyaaj, lahsun, TamaaTar, haldi aur dhaniãa teel mẽẽ tal rahaa hũũ.	Now I am frying onion, garlic, tomatoe, haldi and corriander in oil.
mãi iskoo camcee see calaa rahaa hũũ, jisasee yee jal na jaayee.	Now I am stirring it with a ladle so that this may not burn.
ab mãi gãjiyaa mẽẽ sabziiDaal rahaa hũũ.	Now I am putting the vegetables in the pot.
ismẽẽ mãi ab thooRaa paanii Daal rahaa hũũ.	Now I am putting a little water in this.
mãi iskoo ab Dhaktaa hũũ.	Now I cover this.
mãi iskoo ab pandraa minaT tak pakaaũũgaa.	I will now cook it for fifteen minutes.
liijiyee, ab yee bilkul taiyaar hoo gaii.	Here you are, now this is completely ready.

SUPPLEMENT agar - aap

1. agar aap sabeeree jaldii nahĩĩ uThẽẽ gee too caay kee liyee aap koo deer hoogii.	If you don't get up early you'll be late for tea.
2. agar aap koo caay kee liyee deer hoogii too klaas kee liyee bhii deer hoogii.	If you're late for tea, you'll also be late for class.
3. agar aap klaas mẽẽ deer see pahũcee gee, too aap Thiik see hindii nahĩĩ siikhẽẽ gee.	If you're late for class, you won't learn enough Hindi.
4. agar aap Thiik see hindii nahĩĩ siikhẽẽ gee too aap acchii tarah hindii nahĩĩ boolẽẽ gee.	If you don't learn enough Hindi, you won't speak well.
5. agar aap acchii tarah nahĩĩ boolẽẽ gee too aap koo pareeshaanii hoogii.	If you don't speak well, you'll be in trouble.
6. agar aapkoo pareeshaanii hoogii too aap kyaa karẽẽ gee?	If you're in trouble what will you do?

Moral of the story:

aap sabaree uThiyee	Get up early.

Verbs - Tense Drill

First the teacher will say and same thing will be repeated by the student.

1.	mai (ab) hooshangaabaad (jaa rahaa	huu).	I am going to Hoshangabad	now	
	" tiin din pahlee	gayaa	went	three days befor	
	" doo ghanTee baad	jaauugaa	will go	after two hours	
	" rooj	jaataa huu	go	everyday	
	" eek haftee pahlee	gaya	went	a week ago	
	" kuch din baad	jaauugaa	will go	after a few days	

Then teacher will say model sentence, students will repeat, teacher will give time clue, student will form sentence.

2. bhoolaa (kal) apnaa kheet (siicee gaa) — Bhola will irrigate his fields tomorrow
doo din pahlee — two days before
rooj — daily
paac ghanTee baad — after 5 hours
abhii — now
pichlee saal — last year

3. ken nee (kal) apnee kapRee (dhooyee) — Ken washed his clothes yesterday.
thooRii deer baad
abhii
aaj shaam koo
saat din pahlee
rooj doopahar koo

4. sukhdeev (har saal) pyaaj lagaataa hai. — Sukhdev plants onions each year.
aglee saal
pichlee saal
abhii
tiin saal baad
kuch saal pahlee

5. aap abhii kyaa kar rahee haĩ?
tiin din baad
kuch deer pahlee
rooj shaam koo

6. kyaa aapnee aaj sabeeree kuch khaayaa?
doo ghanTee baad
abhii
kuch samay pahlee
thooRii deer pahlee
rooj sabeeree

Note: Have trainees make more sentences using following verbs, have trainees do each sentence in many tenses:

1. Teacher says: doo din pahlee - bheejnaa
2. Student makes sentence in past tense using these words.

1 bheejnaa
2 boonaa
3 uThnaa
4 likhnaa
5 deekhnaa
6 dhoonaa
7 piinaa
8 aaraam karnaa
9 leenaa
10 deenaa
11 saaf karnaa
12 nahaanaa
13 khariidnaa
14 khaanaa pakaanaa

kisaan kee savaal

(aap kahãa kee hãi? or
(aap kahãa kee rahnee-vaalee hãi?
amriikaa kahãa hai?
yee new york kahãa hai?
(kyaa aap shaadii-shudaa hãi? or
(kyaa aapkii shaadii ho gayii?
aapkii patnii kahãa hai?
aapnee shaadii kyõo nahĩi kii?
aapkii umar kyaa hai?
amriikaa mẽe shaadii kaisee hootii hai?
aap kitnee bhaaii-bahan hãi?
aap kitnaa darjaa paRhee hãi?
aapkii 'qualifications' kyaa hãi?
aapkee pitaajii kahãa rahtee hãi?
voo kyaa kartee hãi?
aapkii mãataajii kahãa rahtii hãi?
voo kyaa kartii hãi?
aapkaa naam kyaa hai?
(aapkii jaat kyaa hai? or
(aap kisjaat kee hãi?
aap yahãa kyõo aayee hãi?
shaanti seenaa kyaa hai?
kyaa yee amriikii fouj hai?
aap kahãa rahtee hãi?
kyaa amriikaa mẽe aapkee paas kheet hai?
kyaa aapkee paas gaay-bail bhii hãi?
aap apnaa kheet kaisee jootatee hãi?
amriikaa mẽe ghar kaisee hootee hãi?

Questions of a Farmer

Where are you from?

Where is America?
Where is New York?
Are you married?

Where is your wife?
Why haven't you married?
What is your age?
How is marriage in America?
How many brothers and sisters ~~do you have~~ are you?
How many classes have you studied?

Where does your father live?
What does he do?
Where does your mother live?
What does she do?
What is your name?
What is your caste?
What caste are you of?
Why you have come?
What is Peace Corps?
Is it an American army?
Where do you live?
Do you own fields in America?
Do you have cows and bullocks also?
How do you plow your fields?
What kind of houses are there in America?

		duukhaan mee:	In the Shop:
1	a	kyaa aapkee paas caaval hai?	Do you have rice?
	b	hãa, hai	Yes, there is.
	a	kaisaa hai?	How is it?
	b	yee hai, deekhiyee	It is this, look please.
	a	kyaa isasee acchaa caaval bhii hai?	Do you have better rice than this? (litt. what, compared to this is there good rice?)
	b	hãa, jaruur hai.	There is, certainly.
	a	kaisee dee rahee hãi?	How are you giving it?
	b	paunee doo ruupaee kiloo	1¾ rupees per kilo.
2	a	yee kyaa hai?	What is this?
	b	yee ghaRaa hai·	This is a clay pot.
	a	aur yee kyaa hai?	And what's this?
	b	yee suraahii hai.	This is a long necked clay jug.
	a	ghaRaa kitnee kaa hai?	How much is the clay pot?
	b	barah aanee kaa.	It is 12 annas (75 pice)
	a	aur suraahii kitnee kii hai?	And how much is the long necked clay jug?
		DeeRh ruupaee kii hai.	It's one and a half rupees.
3	a	kyaa aapkee paas aaluu hai?	Do you have potatoes?
	b	hãa, jaruur hai.	Yes, certainly there is.
	a	kaisii hai, jaraa deekhũu	How are they, just let me see.
	b	yee hai, deekhiyee.	It is this, please look.
	a	aree yee too saRii hai, kyaa isasee acchii bhii hai?	Oh, this is rotten. Do you have better than this?
	b	hãa hai, yee deekhiyee bilkul taazii hai.	Yes we have, see this it is very fresh.
	a	kaisee dee rahee hãi?	How are you giving it?
	b	eek ruupayaa kiloo	One rupee kilo.
	a	yee too bahut mahãgii hai, Thiik-Thiik booliyee.	This is very expensive, say right. (i.e. say a correct price)
	b.	bas, eek bhaav hai, daam kam nahĩi hoo saktaa.	Enough, there is one rate, the price can't be less.

4	a	kyaa aapkee paas daal hai?	Do you have daal?
	b	hããihai.	Yes there is.
	a	aur aap kyaa-kyaa beectee hãi?	What more do you well?
	b	aur mãi kuch sabjiãã aur masaalee beectaa hũu.	Besides, I sell some vegetables and spices.
	a	dikhaaiyee aapkee paas kyaa hai.	Please show me, what you have.
	b	deekhiyee, meeraa paas aaluu hai, pyaaj aur adrakh hai, teel, masaalaa aur aaTaa bhii hai.	Please look, I have potatoes, onions and ginger, oil, spices and wheat flour.
	a	yee daal kaisee dee rahee hãi?	How are you giving this daal?
	b	bahuut sastii hai, kitnii caahiyee?	It's very cheap, how much do you want?
	a	nahĩi, pahlee Thiik-Thiik bhaav bataaiyee.	No, first tell a correct rate.
	b	bas, savaa tiin ruupaee kiloo	O.K., 3¼ rupees/kilo
	a	kuch kam kiijiyee	Make it somewhat less.
	b	acchaa chaliyee tiin ruupayee kiloo aapkoo dũugaa,	O.K., I'll give it to you for 3 rupees / kilo

Supplementary Vocabulary List:

aaTh aanaa - 50 pice
caar aanaa - 25 pice
aadhaa - ½
DeeRh - 1½
Dhaaii - 2½
paunee - ¾ - paunee tiin 2¾
saaRhee - ½
cillar - Change
savaa -1¼
savaatiin - 3¼

saRii - rotten
tajii - fresh
saaph - clean
gandaa - dirty
kankaR-vaalaa - with stones
mahagaa - expensive
sastaa - Cheap
daam - price
bhaav - rate

SECTION [illegible]

Lessons 1-14b 133-160

Supplement:

Bhaarat kii pradhaan mantrii 161-164
Hootal mee 165-166

Dialogue & Dialogue exercise:

✓ Tabiyat 167-170
Conversational Situations 1-7 171-177
Working with a tutor 178-185

Grammar Notes:

Hoonaa 186-193
Pronouns 194-196
Verb Chart 197-204
Script Lesson 1-10 205-

Lesson 1

M1. teerah taariikh koo hamnee (meelaa deekhaa) thaa.
vahãã, hamnee bããsurii khariidii thii.
aur hamnee kuch loogõõ see baat kii thii.
vahãã hamnee caay bhii pii thii.
aur bhajiyaa bhii khaaii thii.
hamnee meelee kaa phootoo bhii khĩĩcaa thaa.
leekin hamnee nahaayaa nahĩĩ thaa kyõõ k. paanii bahut gandaa (matmailaa)thaa.

M2. aapnee kab meelaa deekhaa thaa?
aapnee vahãã kyaa kiyaa thaa?
kyaa aapnee nahaayaa thaa?
kyaa aapnee vahãã kuch khaayaa thaa?
kyaa aapnee vahãã kuch khariidaa thaa?
aapnee aur kyaa khariidaa thaa?

C1. aapnee kab meelaa deekhaa thaa?
hamnee teerah tariikh koo meelaa deekhaa thaa.

Teacher:

Use this lesson only as a guide. Try to direct a conversation in this tense, on this subject between the trainees. If they run out of questions, lead them to others you can think of on this subject.

LESSON 1

M1. We saw a fair on the thirteenth (litt: thirteen date).
We bought flutes there
and we spoke with some people
We also drank tea there
We also ate 'bhajiyaa'
We also took (drew) photos of the festival.
But we didn't bathe because the river was very dirty and muddy.

M2. When did you see the fair?
What did you do there?
Did you bathe there?
Did you eat anything there?
Did you buy anything ?
What else did you buy?

C1. When did you see the fair?
We saw the fair on the thirteenth.

Lesson-2

M1 meelaa jaatee samay ham nee tarah-tarah kii bailgaaRiyãa deekhĩi.

bas mẽe jaatee samay tiin loogõo kee sir chat see takraa kar phuut gayee.

meelaa ghuum nee kee pahlee in loogõo nee asptaal jaakar sir mẽe paTTii bãdhvaaii.

saRak par dhuul-hii-dhuul thii; vahãa see nikalnaa mushkil thaa.

M2 meelaa jaatee samay aap nee kyaa-kyaa deekhaa?

C1 meelaa jaatee samay aap nee kyaa-kyaa deekhaa?

meelaa jaatee samay ham nee tarah-tarah kii bail-gaaRiyãa deekhii.

Teacher: Direct the students to asking one another about the following situations or others of interest.

1. pacmaRhii jaatee samay.
2. gãav mẽe ghuumtee samay (during the walking tour).
3. rasuliyaa asptaal- jaatee samay.
4. shaam koo iTaarsii khaanaa khaanee jaatee samay.

LESSON 3

M1	pichlee itvaar koo arnii shikaar kheelnee gayaa thaa.	Last Sunday Ernie went (lit. had gone) out for hunting.
	vahãa voo banduuk leekar hiran kee piichee dauRaa thaa.	There he took a gun and chased (lit. ran behind) a deer.
	uskoo deekh kar hiran joorsee bhaagaa thaa.	Seeing him, the deer ran away quickly.
	goolii lagnee kee baad hiran joorsee ciikhaa thaa.	After being shot (bullet being applied) the deer screamed loudly.
	ciikh kar voo jamiin par gir gaayaa thaa.	Crying out, it fell on the ground.
	hiran leekar voo ghar aayaa thaa.	He took the deer and came home
	usdiin voo deer see sooyaa thaa, aur jaldii jaagaa thaa.	That day he went to sleep late, and woke up early.
	leekin deer see uThaa thaa aur uThkar nahaanee (kee liyee) gayaa thaa.	But he got up late and after getting up, he went to bathe.
	nahaatee samay voo nadii mẽẽ tairaa thaa.	While bathing, he swam in the river.
	tair kar doopahar koo ghar lauTaa thaa.	Having bathed, he returned home in the afternoon.
M2	pichlee itvaar koo arnii nee kyaa-kyaa kiyaa thaa?	What all did Ernie do last Sunday?

1. "thanksgiving" kee din aapnee kyaa-kyaa kiyaa thaa?
2. B.L.ji kee gãav mẽẽ aapnee kyaa-kyaa kiyaa thaa?

LESSON 4

M1 mãi samajhtaa thaa ki voo banaaras gayaa hai leekin voo jabalpur gayaa hai.
- usnee nahaa liyaa hai leekin voo abhii bhii kheel rahaa hai.
- fasal pak gayii hai leekin yee abhii bhii kaccii hai.
- aap kaa ghar ban gayaa hai leekin yee abhii bhii adhuuraa hai.
- kheet suukh gayaa hai leekin yee abhii bhii giilaa hai.
- aapnee iskuul mẽẽ paRhaayaa hai leekin aapnee too kheet par kaam kiyaa hai.

M2 kyaa aap koo maaluum hai ki voo kahãã gayaa hai?

C1 kyaa aapkoo maaluum hai ki voo kahãã gayaa hai?
mãi samajhtaa thaa ki voo banaaras gayaa hai leekin voo jabalpur gayaa hai.

For practice: mãi samajhtaa thaa ki aapnee (geehũũ) khariidaa hai leekin aapnee (canaa) khariidaa hai.

bail - tractor
saaikil - pamp
makaan - kheet

khaad - davaaii
bhãis - gaay
bheeR - bakarii

LESSON 4

M1 I thought (understood) that he (has gone) went to Banaras but he went (has gone) to Jabalpur.

he finished bathing	even now he is playing
the crop was ripe	even now it's unripe
you were married	you're single (alone)
your house was completed	even now it is incomplete
the field was dry	even now it's wet
you have taught in school	you have worked on a farm

M2 Do you know where he has gone?

C1 Do you know where he has gone?
I thought that he went (has gone) to Banaras but he went (has gone) to Jabalpur

Note: gayaa hai is used because the action is incomplete in the sense that he is still in Jabalpur. If he had returned already it would be gayaa thaa.

LESSON 5

M1 joo(tractor)mãi(calaa)rahaa thaa voo(acchaa) thaa. The tractor(which)I was driving(that)was good.

geehũũ	boonaa	kalyaan soonaa	wheat	planting	kalyaan soonaa
sabjiyãa	beecnaa	saRii	vegetables	selling	rotten
kapRaa	dhoonaa	suutii	cloth	washing	cotton
kheet	jootnaa	giilaa	field	ploughing	wet
kitaab	paRnaa	hindi mee	book	reading	in hindi

M2 joo tractor aap calaa rahee thee voo kaisaa thaa? How was the tractor you were driving?

M3 joo geehũũ aap boo rahee thee,voo kis jaati kaathaa? What kind was the wheat you were sowing?

C1 joo tractor aap calaa rahee thee voo kaisaa thaa? How was the tractor you were driving?
joo tractor mai calaa rahaa thaa voo acchaa thaa. The tractor I was driving was good.

C2 joo geehũũ aap boo rahee thee voo kis jaati kaa thaa? What kind was the wheat you were sowing?
joo geehũũ mãi boo rahaa thaa voo kalyaan soonaa thaa. The wheat I was sowing was kalyaan soonaa.

LESSON 6

M1 No untouchables live where I live
(Where I live, there no untouchables live)

My brother studies where you are going.
I would like to go where you will go.
There's a very big river where the fair is.
My house is on the left side where the electric (power) house is.
There are no canals or tanks where my farm is, but there is a well.

M2 Do any untouchables live in your village?

M3 Do you have anyone where I'm going?

C1 Do any untouchables live where you live?
No untouchables live where I live.

C2 Do you have anyone where I'm going?
My brother studies where you're going.

LESSON 6

M1 jaha͡a ma͡i rahtaa hu͡u vaha͡a kooii harijan nahi͡i rahtaa hai.
jaha͡a aap jaa rahee ha͡i vaha͡a meeraa bhaaii paRhtaa hai.
jaha͡a aap jaaye͡e gee vaha͡a ma͡i bhii jaanaa cahu͡u gaa.
jaha͡a **meelaa** lagtaa hai, vaha͡a eek bahut baRii nadii hai.
jaha͡a **bijlii** ghar hai vaha͡a da͡ayii taraf meeraa makaan hai.
jaha͡a meeraa farm hai vaha͡a kooii nahar yaa taalaab nahi͡i hai leekin ku͡a hai.

M2 jaha͡a aap rahtee ha͡i, kyaa vaha͡a kooii harijan bhii rahtaa hai?

M3 jaha͡a ma͡i jaa rahaa hu͡u kyaa aap kaa kooii vaha͡a hai?

C1 jaha͡a aap rahtee ha͡i, kyaa vaha͡a kooii harijan bhii rahtaa hai?
nahi͡i, jaha͡a ma͡i rahtaa hu͡u vaha͡a kooii harijan nahi͡i rahtaa hai.

C2 jaha͡a ma͡i jaa rahaa hu͡u kyaa aap kaa kooii vaha͡a hai?
ha͡a, jaha͡a aap jaa rahee ha͡i, vaha͡a meeraa bhaaii paRhtaa hai.

For Practice:

jaha͡a aap jaa rahee ha͡i vahi͡i meeraa bhaaii paRhtaa hai

aapkaa ghar	meerii dukaan	sineemaa ghar	sabjii-baajaar
dukaan	bas staap	aafis	pustkaalay
kheet	pamp	hal	bakhar

Note: The teacher should mention that "vahii" is the emphatic form of vahaa, meaning "at that very place" or "right there".

Lesson 7

M1 jab aap apnaa naukar bheejẽẽ gee tab mãĩ aapkee ghar aa jaaũũ gaa.

jab "peace corps" see paisaa milee gaa tab mãĩ apnaa ghar banvaaũũ gaa.

jab bhaarat mẽẽ aam cunaav hoogaa tab bahut sii samasyaaõõ par vicaar hoogaa.

jab mãĩ amriikaa mẽẽ thaa tab "thanksgiving" manaataa thaa.

jab singhjii grag koo paRhaa rahee thee tab mãĩ taash kheel rahaa thaa.

jab parsoo meeree khalihaan mẽẽ aag lagii thii tab vahãã kooi nahĩĩ thaa.

jab aap davaa dẽẽgee tab inkaa bukhaar Thiik hoogaa.

M2 aap meeree ghar kab aayẽẽ gee?

M3 jab singhjii grag koo paRhaa rahee thee tab aap kyaa kar rahee thee?

C1 aap meeree ghar kab aayẽẽ gee?

jab aap apnaa naukar bheejẽẽ gee tab mãĩ aapkee ghar aajaaũũ gaa.

C2 jab singh jii grag koo paRhaa rahee thee tab aap kyaa kar rahee thee?

jab singh jii grag koo paRhaa rahee thee tab mãĩ taash kheel rahaa thaa.

Lesson 7

M1 I'll come to your house when you send your servant.

I'll have my house made when I get money from Peace Corps.

Many problems will be discussed when there will be general elections in India.

I used to celebrate Thanksgiving when I was in America.

When Singh was teaching Greg, I was playing cards.

Yesterday when my barn caught fire, there was no one there.

His cold will get better when you give him medicine.

M2 When will you come to my house?

M3 When Singh was teaching Greg, what were you doing?

C1 When will you come to my house?

I'll come to your house when you send your servant.

C2 When Singh was teaching Greg, what were you doing?

I was playing cards when Singh was teaching Greg.

Lesson 8

M1 jitnaa gallaa khaad daalnee see paidaa hootaa hai utnaa binaa khaad daalee nahĩĩ.

jitnaa kharc shahar mẽẽ hootaa hai, utnaa gããv mẽẽ nahĩĩ.

jitnii samasyaaẽẽ uskee saamnee hãĩ utnii aap kee saamnee nahĩĩ (hãĩ).

jitnaa acchaa ravi shankar sitaar bajaatee hãĩ, utnaa aur kooii nahĩĩ.

jitnii sardii uttar mẽẽ paRtii hai utnii dakshĩR mẽẽ nahĩĩ.

jitnaa paisaa uskoo miltaa hai utnaa hii mujhkoo bhii.

M2 kyaa binaa khaad daalee utnaa hii gallaa paidaa hootaa hai jitnaa khaad daalnee see?

C1 kyaa binaa khaad daalee utnaa hii gallaa paidaa hootaa hai jitnaa khaad daalnee see?

nahĩĩ, utnaa nahĩĩ paidaa hootaa hai.

Teacher: Please pay special attention to having students ask the questions of one another.

Note: binaa 'without' is a preposition/postposition which takes the perfect stem of the verb in 'ee' rather than the infinitive in 'ee' as with other post-positions, i.e., binaa khayee iTarsii mat jaaoo. Don't go to Itarsi without eating. Kheet siicee binaa kaam nahii caleegaa. Without irrigating the field, it won't work.

Lesson 8

M1 As much yield as grows by putting fertilizer, there is not that much without putting fertilizer.

There isn't as much expense in the town as the city.

You don't have as many problems as he has.

No one else plays sitar as well as Ravi Shankar.

It isn't as cold in the south as in the north.

He gets as much money as I do.

M2 Do you get as much yield without putting fertilizer as with?

C1 Do you get as much yield without putting fertilizer as with?

No, you don't get that much.

Lesson 9

M1 jis gããv mẽẽ paanii kaa intajaam hootaa hai, vahãã fasal bahut acchii hootii hai.

jis bas see aapnee saamaan bheejaa thaa voo raastee mẽẽ bigaR gayii thii.

jis gaaRii see aap dillii jaa rahee hãĩ, voo doo ghanTee leeT hai.

jis kheet kee saamnee niim kaa peeR aur kũaa hai, voo (kheet) meeraa hai.

jis darjii see aap kapRee silvaatee hãĩ, voo aaj nahĩĩ milaa.

jis hooTal mẽẽ aapnee mujhkoo bheejaa thaa, uskaa intjaam thiik nahĩĩ thaa.

jis deesh kii paramparaa bahut puraanii hai voo bahut dhiiree- dhiiree badaltaa hai.

M2 kis gããv mẽẽ fasal bahut acchii hootii hai?

C1 kis gããv mẽẽ fasal bahut acchii hootii hai?

jis gããv mẽẽ paanii kaa intajaam hootaa hai, vahãã fasal bahut acchii hootii hai.

Lesson 9

M1 In those villages in which there is an arrangement for water, there are very good crops.

That bus by which you sent your things, it broke down on the road.

That train by which you are going to Delhi, it is two hours late.

That field in front of which there is a neem tree and well, that is mine.

That tailor by whom you get your clothes sewn, he was not available today.

That hotel to which you sent me, its arrangements were not good.

That country whose traditions are very old changes very slowly.

M2 In which villages are the crops good?

C1 In which villages are the crops good?

In those villages in which there is an arrangement for water, there are very good crops.

Lesson 10

M1 jaisii naalii mãinee banaaii hai vaisii hii aapkoo bhii banaanii caahiyee.

laRaaii kee baaree mẽẽ jaisee amriikii loogõõ kee vicaar hãi vaisee hii bhaarat kee loogõõ kee bhii. (vicaar hãi)

jaisaa aap kaa svabhaav hai vaisaa hii meerii bahan kaa bhii. (svabhaav hai)

jaisaa aap kahẽẽgee vaisaa hii intjaam mãi karũũgaa.

jaisii barsaat bangaal mẽẽ hootii hai vaisii madhya pradeesh mẽẽ nahĩĩ. (hootii hai)

jaisaa sam khaanaa banaatee hãi vaisaa mãi kabhii nahĩĩ banaa saktaa.

M2 mujhee kaisii naalii banaanii caahiyee?

C1 mujhee kaisii naalii banaanii caahiyee?

jaisii naalii mãinee banaaii hai, vaisii hii aapkoo bhii banaanii caachiyee.

Note:- Have students ask questions based on each statement, i.e., laRaaii kee baaree mẽẽ amriikii loogõõ kee kaisee vicaar hãi?

Lesson 10

M1 You should make channels exactly like I have made.

Indians think the same about war as Americans.

My sister's temperament (nature) is exactly like yours.

I'll arrange it exactly as you (will) say.

The monsoon is not the same in Madhya Pradesh as in Bengal.

I could never make food as Sam makes it.

M2 How should I make the channels?

C1 How should I make the channels?

You should make channels exactly like I have.

Lesson 11

M1 hindustaan aanee kee pahlee mãi amriikaa mẽe paRhtaa thaa.

mãi vahãa hoostal mẽe rahtaa thaa.

chuTTiyõo mẽe mãi ghar jaataa thaa.

vahãa mãi apnee parivaar kee saath rahtaa thaa.

us samay ghar kee sabhii loog ikaTThaa hootee thee aur aapas mẽe baat kartee thee.

baRii chuTTiyõo mẽe mãi eek daftar mẽe kaam kartaa thaa.

M2 hindustaan aanee kee pahlee amriikaa mẽe aap kyaa kartee thee?

M3 aap vahãa kahãa rahtee thee?

C1 hindustaan aanee kee pahlee amriikaa mẽe aap kyaa kartee thee?

hindustaan aanee kee pahlee mãi amriikaa mẽe paRhtaa thaa.

Teacher: Please have students ask all the questions as in M2 and M3, and give them the following situation to talk on:-

1) amriikaa kee vishva vidyaalay mẽe aap sabeeree see shaamtak kyaa-kyaa kartee thee?
2) itvaar kee din aap kyaa-kyaa kartee thee?

Lesson 12

M1 hamaaree kaimp mẽẽ loog chai bajee see uThnee lagtee hãĩ.
naashtaa karkee aaTh bajee see loog hindii paRhnee lagtee hãĩ.
caubiis disambar see ham loog gããv mẽẽ rahnee lagẽẽgee.
aur vahĩĩ kaam karnee lageegẽẽ.
tiin mahiinee baad ham loog acchii hindii boolnee lagẽẽgee.

M2 aap kee kaimp mẽẽ loog kitnee bajee see uThnee lagtee hãĩ?

C1 aap kee kaimp mẽẽ loog kitnee bajee see uThnee lagtee hãĩ?
hamaaree kaimp mẽẽ loog chai bajee see uThnee lagtee hãĩ.

Teacher: Have students use 'lagnaa' meaning 'to begin' in sentences about what the villagers morning routine is.

Lesson 12

M1 In our camp people begin to get up at six o'clock.

Having eaten breakfast they begin to study Hindi at eight o'clock.

From the twenty-fourth of December we will begin to live in villages, and we will begin to work there.

After three months we'll begin to speak good Hindi.

M2 What time do people begin to get up in your camp?

C1 What time do people begin to get up in your camp?

In our camp, people begin to get up at six o'clock.

Lesson 13

kashmiir ghuumnaa

1a. kyaa aap koo kashmiir jaanaa hai?
 b. abhii nahĩĩ, leekin jaanaa caahtaa hũũ.

2a. aap mujhsee kyaa jaananaa caahtee hãi?
    kashmiir kaisee jaanaa paRtaa hai?

3a. paThaankooT tak gaaRiisee jaanaa paRtaa hai.
 b. aur uskee aagee?

4a. uskee aagee aapkoo bas leenii paReegii.
 b. bas kahãã tak jaayeegii?

5a. pahalgããv tak bas jaatii hai, uskee baad ghooRaa leenaa paReegaa.
 b. leekin mãi too gulmarg jhiil deekhnee jaanaa caahtaa hũũ.

6a. gulmarg jaanee mẽẽ aapkoo tiin miil paidal calnaa paReegaa.
 b. vahãã rahnee kaa kyaa intjaam hai?

7a. vahãã aapkoo shikaaree mẽẽ ruknaa caahiyee kyõõki voo sastaa hai.

Teacher:- Have student ask one another: aap kee gããv kaisee jaanaa paRtaa hai?

Lesson 13

Kashmir Trip

1a. Do you have to go to Kashmir?
b. Not now, but I want to go.

2a. What do you want to know from me?
b. What do I have to do to go to Kashmir?

3a. You have to go as far as Pathankot by train.
b. And beyond that?

4a. Beyond that you will have to take a bus.
b. How far will the bus go?

5a. The bus goes as far as Pahalgaav, after that you'll have to take a horse.
b. But I want to go to Gulmarg to see the lake.

6a. To go to Gulmarg you'll have to go three miles by foot.
b. What arrangements are there?

7a. You should stay in a houseboat, because that's cheap.

Lesson 14a

M1 ab m͠ai kheetii kee bahut see kaam kar leetaa h͠uu.
kheet joot leetaa h͠uu aur traiktar calaa leetaa h͠uu.
bakharnii kar leetaa h͠uu.
naalii banaa leetaa h͠uu aur kyaarii bhii banaa leetaa h͠uu.
iskee alaavaa m͠ai haath see khaanaa khaa leetaa h͠uu.
m͠ai thooRii-thooRii hindii bool leetaa h͠uu.
deevnaagrii lipi bhii paRh leetaa h͠uu.

M2 aap kheetii kee kaunsee kaam kar leetee h͠ai?

M3 kyaa aap hindii bool leetee h͠ai?

C1 aap kheetii kee kaunsee kaam kar leetee h͠ai?
m͠ai kheetii kee bahutsee kaam kar leetaa h͠uu.

C2 kyaa aap hindii bool leetee h͠ai?
h͠aa, m͠ai thooRii-thooRii hindii bool leetaa h͠uu.

Lesson 14a

M1 Now I can (have come to know how to) do many kinds of farming work.
I have come to know how to plow a field and to drive a tractor.
I have come to know how to harrow.
I can make channels and seed beds.
Besides this I have come to know how to eat with my hands.
I have come to speak a little Hindi.
I can read Devanaagiri script.

M2 What kinds of farming work have you come to know how to do?

M3 Have you come to know how to speak Hindi?

C1 What kinds of farming work have you come to know how to do?
I have come to know how to do many kinds of farming work.

C2 Have you come to know how to speak Hindi?
Yes, I can speak a little Hindi.

Lesson 14b

M1 ma͡inee aaj shaam kii daavat kaa saaraa intjaam kar liyaa hai.

kuch miThaaiya͡a aur kuch phal ma͡gvaa liyee ha͡i.

namkiin too ma͡inee khud hii banaa liyaa hai.

aur kuch ciije͡e too ma͡inee ga͡av kee halvaaii see banvaa lii ha͡i.

piichee vaalaa a͡agan bhii saaf karvaa liyaa hai.

aur rooshnii kee liyee eek balb lagvaa liyaa hai.

ab aap koo cintaa karnee kii kooii jaruurat nahi͡i hai.

M2 aaj shaam kii daavat kee liyee aap nee kyaa-kyaa kiyaa hai?

C1 aaj shaam kii daavat kee liyee aap nee kyaa-kyaa kiyaa hai?

ma͡inee aaj shaam kii daavat kaa saaraa intjaam kar liyaa hai.

Lesson 14 b

M1 I have finished the arrangements for this evenings party.

I have had some sweets and fruits brought.

I have made the namkiin myself.

I have had the confectioner make some things.

I have also had the rear courtyard cleaned.

I have had a bulb put up for light.

Now you need not worry (think).

M2 What all have you done for this evenings party?

C1 What all have you done for this evenings party?

I have finished the arrangements for this evenings party.

Bharat kii pradhaan mantrii

A.

1. shrimatti indiraa gaandhii bhaarat kii pradhaan mantrii ha͠i.
2. unkii umar cauvan saal hai.
3. unkaa janma san unnis sau soolah me͠e huaa thaa.
4. unkee pitaa jii kaa naam javaahar laal neehruu thaa.
5. unkii ma͠ataa jii kaa naam shriimatii kamlaa neehruu thaa.
6. javaahar laal neehruu bhii bhaarat kee pradhaan mantrii thee.
7. shriimatii gaandhii apnee nayee vicaaro͠o kee liyee prasiddh ha͠i.
8. kaangrees paartii me͠e jyaadaataar loog puraanee vicaaro͠o kee thee.
9. isliyee unho͠onee nayee vicaar vaalo͠o koo leekar duusarii kaangrees paartii banaa lii.
10. unho͠onee bhaarat kii sabsee puraanii kaangrees paartii koo doo hisso͠o me͠e ba͠aT diyaa.
11. kuch loogo͠o kee anusaar indiraa gaandhii nee acchaa kaam nahi͠i kiyaa hai leekin kuch loog sooctee ha͠i ki unho͠o nee acchaa kaam kiyaa hai.

kuch savaal

B.

1. bhaarat kii pradhaan mantrii kaun ha͠i?
2. shrimatii indiraa gaandhii kee pitaa jii kaa naam kyaa thaa?

continued

3. shriimatti indiraa gaandhii nee kaagrees koo doo hissõõ mẽẽ kyõõ bããT diyaa?

4. iskee baaree mẽẽ loogõõ kaa kyaa vicaar hai?

Teacher: After the students can do this lesson with accuracy please turn the conversation to American government and politics.

Vocabulary list:

Verbs - sarkaar calaanaa = to run the government
bhaashaR deenaa = to give a speech
cunaav laRnaa = to run for office
tay karnaa = to decide
-see sahmat (nahĩĩ) hoonaa = to (dis) agree
viroodh karnaa = to oppose
khabar deenaa = to inform
jhagRaa karnaa = to quarrel, argue, fight
beeijjat karnaa = to insult
shaashan karnaa = to govern, rule

Nouns - raashtra pati = president
raajya paal = governor (of a state)
M.P. = member of parliament
sarkaar = government
pancaayat = village council
pradeesh = state
jilaa = district
sarpanc = head of pancaayaat
panc = member of pancaayat
samaacaar = news
khabar = information

continued

baat	=	matter, topic, thing, talk
jhagRaa	=	quarrel
mukhya mantrii	=	chief minister
raajdhaanii	=	capital
baabuu	=	clerk
baRee baabuu	=	head clerk
naukarii	=	service
sarkaarii naukarii	=	government service
capraasii	=	peon
caukiidaar	=	watch man
akhabaar	=	newspaper
patrikaa	=	magazine
afvaah	=	rumour
sabhaa	=	big meeting
baiThak	=	small meeting

India's Prime Minister

A. Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the Prime Minister of India. She is fifty-four. She was born in 1916. Her father's name was Jawahar Lal Nehru. Her mother's name was Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Jawahar Lal Nehru was also Prime Minister of India. Mrs. Gandhi is famous for her new ideas. In the congress party the majority were of old ideas. (Because of this) Therefore she made a second congress party taking people of new ideas. She divided India's oldest congress party into two parts. According to some people Indira Gandhi has not done a good thing, but some people think that she has done a good thing.

B.

Some Questions

1. Who is the Prime Minister of India.
2. What was the name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's father?
3. Why did Mrs. Indira Gandhi divide Congress into two parts?
4. What do people think about this?
5. Why?

Supplement - HooTal mẽẽ

1a. aree jaraa idhar sunoo.

b. abhii aayaa saahab.

2a. mujhee jaldii hai. aadhee pakee huee doo anDee aur kaTii huii pyaaj laaoo.

b. aur kyaa caahiyee?

3a. eek gilaas ublaa huaa paanii aur thooRii pisii huii kaalii mirc.

b. ublaa huaa paanii nahĩĩ mileegaa.

4a. aaree sunoo too, yee phuuTaa huaa gilaas yahãã see haTaaoo. mujhee paanii nahĩĩ caahiyee.

b. acchaa Thiik hai.

5a. aur yee tauliyaa bhii lee jaaoo gandaa hai, dhulaa huaa tauliyaa laaoo.

b. acchaa saahab.

Supplement - Hotel

1a. Hey, listen here.

b. Coming right now sir.

2a. I'm in a hurry, bring two half-cooked eggs and some sliced onions.

b. What else do you want?

3a. A glass of boiled water and some ground blackpepper.

b. There is no boiled water.

4a. Listen, remove this broken glass from here. I don't want water.

b. O.K. fine.

5a. And take this towel also, it's dirty. Bring a washed one.

b. O.K.

1. a. aree‿Ernie aaj tum kheet par nahi͡i gayee?
   b. nahi͡i, aaj meerii tabiyat Thiik nahi͡i hai.

2. a. kyaa baat hai, kyaa hoo gayaa?
   b. aaj meeree peeT mẽẽ dard hai

3. a. kyo͡o‿raath‿(koo) kyaa khaayaa thaa?
   b. raat koo maĩ nẽẽ puuRii aur goosht khaayaa thaa.

4. a. kyaa‿bahut jyaadaa khaa liyaa‿thaa?
   b. nahi͡i, bahut jyaadaa too nahi͡i, thooRaa jyaadaa khaayaa thaa.

5. a. bas, bas maĩ samajh gayaa, tum thooRii amrit dhaaraa lee loo
   b. amrit dhaaraa kyaa hai?

6. a. amrit dhaaraa peet kii davaa hai.
   b. kyaa yee deeshii davaa hai?

7. a. hãã, yee d[illegible]shii davaa hai.

1. a. Hey, Ernie, didn't you go to the fields today?
b. No, my health isn't good today.

2. a. What is it, what happened?
b. I have a pain in my stomach today

3. a. Why, what did you eat at night?
b. I ate puries and meat at night.

4.a. Did you eat much too much?
b. No, (I didn't eat) much too much, I ate a little too much.

5.a. O.K., O.K., I understood, take a little Amrit Dhaaraa
b. What is Amrit Dhaaraa?

6.a. Amrit Dhaaraa is a stomach medicine.
b. Is this a country medicine?

7.a. Yes, it is.

EXERCISES : Tabiyat

1. a.kyaa huaa?	1.a.What happened?
b.kyaa hoogayaa?	b.What happened?
2. a.aaj meeraa peeT gaRbaR hai.	2.a.My stomach is upset today.
b.aaj meeree peeT mẽẽ dard hai.	b.There's a pain in my stomach today
c.aaj meeraa peeT kharaab hai.	c.My stomach is bad today.
3. a.kyaa tumhaarii tabiyat Thiik nahĩĩ hai?	a.Isn't your health good?
b.kyaa tum biimaar hoo?	b.Are you sick?
c.tum koo kyaa huaa.	c.What happened to you?
d.tumharii tabiyat kaisii hai?	d.How is your health?
e.tum koo kyaa hoogayaa.	e.What happened to you
4. meeree sir mẽẽ dard hai	4.I have a pain in my head
peet	stomach
haath	hand
galee	throat
kamar	hip
kaan	ear
5. mujhee jukaam hoogayaa hai.	5. I have caught cold.
mujhee bukhaar hai	I have a fever
mujhee miclii/aa/rahii hai	I feel nauseated
meeraa sir cakaraa rahaa hai	I feel dizzy (litt: my head is spinning)
meeree pair mẽẽ cooT lagii/hai	I hurt my foot
meeree piith mẽẽ phooRaa hoogayaa hai	I have a boil on my back
mujhee dast hoo rahii hai.	I have diarrhoea
6.a.kyaa tum koo jukaam hoogayaa hai?	6.a.Have you caught cold?
hãã mujhee jukaam hoogayaa hai.	Yes,I have.
b.kyaa tum koo bukhaar hai?	b.Do you have a fever?
hãã mujhee bukhaar hai.	Yes,I do.
c.kyaa tumkoo miclii/aa/rahii hai?	c.Do you feel nauseated?
hãã mujkoo miclii aa rahii hai	Yes,I do.
d.kyaa tumhaaraa sir cakaraa rahaa hai?	d.Do you feel dizzy?
hãã,meeraa sir cakaraa rahaa hai	Yes, I do.
e.kyaa tumhaaree pair mẽẽ cooT lagii hai?	e.Did you hurt your foot?
hãã,meeree pair mẽẽ Coot lagii hai.	Yes,I did.

Tabiyat (contd)

f. kyaa,tumhaarii piiTh mẽẽ phooRaa hoogayaa hai? hãã,meerii piiTh mẽẽ phooRaa hoogayaa hai.	f.Do you have a boil on your back Yes,I do
g. Kyaa tumkoo dast hoo rahii hai? hãã,mujhkoo dast hoo rahii hai.	g.Do you have diarrhoea Yes,I do

CONVERSATIONAL SITUATIONS.

1. You're talking to an Indian citizen:
   You're a consular officer in Delhi and this man is appealing for a visa,get all the information necessary:

   age,place of residence, size of family, profession, educational level, planned place of residence in U.S., length of stay, purpose of stay etc.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs:

Others:

2. You're talking to a rail road clerk:
You're buying a ticket to go to Calcutta. Find out if you can get sleeper accomodations, in what class, how much, which trains are available, at what times, how long do they take.

Useful vocabulary learned:

Verbs

Others:

3. You're talking to a moneylender:
You want to take a loan of ₨ 1,200 to repair your pump. Find out what the interest is, compound or simple, total cost, what collateral you must give.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs:

Others:

4. You're talking to a doctor:
Your friend is sick and you explain his symptoms to find out what medicine to give, in what dosages, how much that will cost.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs:

Others:

5. You're talking to an Indian friend:

He's getting married. You must find out approximate date, name of girl, where she's from, what her father does, size of family, marital status of other members, what she looks like, size of dowry, age of girl,etc.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs:

Others:

6. You're talking to a policeman: your house was robbed while you were away. Give him details of how robber got in, what was value of goods taken, find out what he'll do, whether there is possibility of recovering goods.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Verbs:

Others:

7. You're talking to an Indian friend:
You saw a funeral procession thereby deducing that someone in the village died. Find out who it was, what did he die from, what sickness did he have, what symptoms, for how long, when he died, where they were bringing him, what was the proceedure for a funeral etc.

Useful Vocabulary learned:

Others:

Verbs:

Working with a Tutor

These are some suggestions which may be of help to you if you choose to work with a language tutor.

Hire someone who is:

1. not a close friend or associate
2. a native speaker of Hindi
3. moderately educated but not with high qualifications in Hindi, i.e., not an M.A. in Hindi.
4. gregarious and enthusiastic

You will bear the burden of organizing and controlling your sessions. Here are some suggestions on how to do so:

1. Since your grammatical or structural base in Hindi is fairly broad you should organize your classes around situations or events rather than structures.

2. During a session you should record any new and pertinent vocabulary and any new structures which come up.

3. When a new item (grammatical or vocabulary) arises, have the informant use it in four or five new sentences rather than try and explain it.

4. After deciding on a lesson, repeat this same lesson with your informant until you can do it almost 100% accurately.

5. Review old lessons which you have completed.

6. In choosing lesson topics start with the concrete and go to the abstract.

continued

Following are six specific devices for organizing situational lessons:

1. Pictures

Choose a picture with an obvious action or situation.

1. Show your instructor the picture.
   iskoo deekiyee.

2. Have him explain what's in the picture in a few sentences.
   a) is tasvir kee baree mẽe kuch bataaiyee.
   b) lagbhag chai vaakya booliyee.

3. Let your instructor repeat his explanation several times.
   a) aab vaakya phir booliyee.

4. Repeat the same description. If you can't repeat the entire explanation ask your instructor to repeat one sentence at a time.
   a) mãi sab vaakya boolũugaa.
   b) aap eek vaakyaa boolee mãi duhraaũugaa.

5. Repeat until you have mastered the entire explanation.

6. If the explanation is too simple ask about what people in the picture are doing. You can record vocabulary under corresponding pictures and review on your own without using English translations.

7. To discover the meaning and use of new words or phrases ask your instructor to use them in three or four new sentences.
   a) yahii shabda duusree vaakya mẽe booliyee.

continued

2. Task Oriented Situations

Choose some process or procedure which you would like to learn to describe or to teach to others. Perhaps something you'll need to explain to a **farmer** or something which will be of use to you around the house or in the **bazaar**.

You will have to choose a topic which your instructor knows how to describe. Get whatever visual aids or props you need to demonstrate the procedure.

1. You give the props to your tutor and ask for example:
   a) aap cycle kaa tire kaisee thiik kartee hãi?
   b) aap bhaat kaisee pakaatee hãi?
   c) aap ciThi kaisee likhtee hãi?
   d) aap davaaii kaisee milaatee hãi?
   e) gaajar aap kaisee lagaatee hãi?
2. Let your instructor explain and demonstrate the entire process.
   a) iskoo jaraa karkee dikhaaiyee.
3. Have him repeat the process.
   a) yee sab phir see karkee dikhaaiyee.
4. Have him break the explanation into two or three sentence units.
   a) aap doo yaa tiin vaakya booliyee aur mai unkoo duhraauugaa.
   b) ab doo yaa tiin vaakya booliyee.
5. Repeat these units until you have built the whole monologue. Continue until you can do the entire process yourself.

continued

6. After you have mastered this process in the present tense you should go through again using the imperative, past, conditional, or continuous forms. You can also change the person to you, we, they, she, etc.

   This type of exercise increases your flexibility in tense, number and gender. It also adds to your vocabulary in one area. Because it is action oriented it is excellent for learning verbs and because of the props vocabulary is obvious.

continued

3. Associations

Choose some word on a topic in which you would like to expand your vocabulary or in which you are particularly interested.

1. Tell your tutor you will say some words and he should make several sentences about that word.

   a) ma͠i eek shabda boolu͠ugaa.

   b) aap is shabda kee baaree me͠e kuch **vaakya** booliyee.

   c) aap joo kuch sooctee ha͠i, bataaiyee.

2. Repeat and master your instructor's sentences.

3. If he uses a word you don't understand ask him to use it in another sentence until you can begin to infer its meaning and use it yourself.

   ______________kaa prayoog alag-alag arthoo me͠e kiijiyee.

In the beginning you should use words for tangible objects (water, paper, a flower, etc.) so that your instructor has a visual clue. Later you can go on to abstracts like fate, education, progress.

continued

4. Narratives

Choose an incident, event or place you are curious about.

1. Ask your instructor to talk about this.

   a) Tell me an interesting thing that happened to you once.
      aapnii jindagii kii kooii majeedaar baat batlaaiyee.

   b) Tell me a good story.
      mujhee kooii acchii kahaanii sunaaiyee.

   c) Tell me a funny story.
      mujhee kooii majeedaar kahaanii batlaaiyee.

   The instructor relates whatever he likes.
   If you want him to tell you about some specific subject.

   a) Tell me about your school days.
      aap apnee iskuul kee dinoo kii baat batlaaiyee.

   b) Describe your house.
      apnee ghar kaa varR̃an kiijiyee.

   c) Tell me about an Indian marriage.
      mujhee kisii hindustaanii shaadii kee baaree mẽe batlaaiyee.

2. Tell your informant to repeat the story. When he has repeated it enough for complete comprehension, you should summarize.

   a) If you repeat then I'll summarize.
      agar aap isee duharaa dẽe too mãi thooRee mẽe batlaaũu.

3. If you want you can repeat the whole monologue and/or ask questions about it.

   These stories are very good exercises for comprehension. They are also good for generating sentences which can be corrected by your instructor.

continued

5. Role Play

Choose a real situation in which two people are involved (e.g. a rickshaw wala and his passenger, a porter and someone catching a train, a shopkeeper and his customer).

1. Describe the situation and the roles to be played.

   a) I will describe a situation
   mai aapkoo eek sthiti samjhaaũũ gaa.

   b) You'll be ____________________
   aap ________________________ hãĩ.

   c) I'll be ______________________
   mãĩ ________________________ hũũ.

2. When the dialogue is finished switch roles with your instructor. In this way you can observe and then copy your instructor's role. Your instructor should be correcting you as you proceed.

   This technique is very useful for discovering the socially acceptable responses in different situations. Also it's a good way to learn to handle disagreements.

continued

6. Free Conversation

Choose some prominent figure, legendary character or a mutual acquaintance.

1. Ask your tutor to talk about this person.

2. Ask questions and add comments about the narrative. You can ask such questions as:

   a) If you were ______________________ what would you do?

   agar aap ______________________ hootee, too kyaa kartee?

3. You can also talk about someone you know or how you might act if you were such a person.

   a) If I were ______________________, I would do this.

   agar mãi ______________________, hootaa too aisaa kartaa.

The technique is useful for learning to generate original sentences, comprehension and the expression of personal ideas.

A. Hoonaa

We have used the verb 'hoonaa' in two main ways.

1. As a main verb.

2. As a tense marker in combination with a main verb.

1. As a main verb 'hoonaa' is conjugated in the same manner as all other main verbs:

i.e., It can appear in:

1. the present habitual:	hootaa hai	(corresponds to jaataa hai)
2. the past habitual:	hootaa thaa	(corresponds to jaataa thaa)
3. the present perfect:	huaa hai	(corresponds to gayaa hai)
4. the past perfect:	huaa thaa	(corresponds to gayaa thaa)
5. the future:	hoogaa	(corresponds to jaau͡ugaa)
6. the present continuous:	hoorahaa hai	(corresponds to jaa rahaa hai)
7. the past continuous:	hoorahaa thaa	(corresponds to jaa rahaa thaa)
8. construction such as:	hoonaa hai	(corresponds to jaanaa hai)

In other words it can appear in all the ways that any other main verb can, provided it is semantically possible.

Following is the conjugation of 'hoonaa' as a main verb in all its tenses. Some of these forms, for practical purposes, do not exist because they are semantically impossible or improbable.

continued..2

Present Habitual

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person (mãĩ)	hootaa/ii hũũ	(ham) hootee/ĩĩ hãĩ.	
2nd person (tu)	hootaa/ii hai	(tum) hootee/ĩĩ hoo	aap hootee/ĩĩ hãĩ.
3rd person (voo)	hootaa/ii hai	(voo) hootee/ĩĩ hãĩ. (vee)	

i.e., har mahiinee dillii mẽẽ naaTak hootaa hai.

Every month there is a drama in Delhi.

Past Habitual

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person (mãĩ)	hootaa/ii thaa/ii	(ham) hootee/ĩĩ thee/ĩĩ	
2nd person (tu)	hootaa/ii thaa/ii	(tum) hootee/ĩĩ thee/ii	(aap) hootee/ii thee/ii.
3rd person (voo)	hootaa/ii thaa/ii	(voo) hootee/ĩĩ thee/ii. (veh)	

i.e., bhoopaal mẽẽ har saal naaTak hootaa thaa.

There used to be a drama in Bhopal every year.

Present Perfect

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person (mãĩ)	huaa/ii hũũ	(ham) huee/ii hai.	
2nd person (tu)	huaa/ii hai	(tum) huee/ĩĩ hoo.	(aap) huee/ĩĩ hãĩ.
3rd person (voo)	huaa/ii hai	(voo) huee/ĩĩ hãĩ. (vee)	

i.e., is saal hooshangaabaad mẽẽ naaTak nahĩĩ huaa hai.

This year there hasn't been a play in Hoshangabad.

continued..3

Past Perfect

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person (ma͡i)	huaa/ii thaa/ii	(ham) huee/ii thee/ii	
2nd person (tu)	huaa/ii thaa/ii	(tum) huee thee	(aap) huee/ii thee/ii.
3rd person (voo)	huaa/ii thaa/ii	(voo) huee/ii thee/ii (veh)	

i.e., parsoo bhoopaal mee naaTak huaa thaa.

The day before yesterday there had been a play in Bhopal.

Future

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person (ma͡i)	h͡uugaa/ii	(ham) ho͡ogee/i͡i	
2nd person (tu)	hoogaa/ii	(tum) hoogee/i͡i	(aap) ho͡ogee.
3rd person (voo)	hoogaa/ii	(voo) ho͡ogee/i͡i (vee)	

i.e., kal iTaarsi me͡e naaTak hoogaa.

There will be a play in Itarsi tomorrow.

When used in conjunction with another verb. In this tense hoonaa indicates probability.

i.e., voo Bhopal see gayaa hoogaa.

He's probably left Bhopal.

Present Continuous

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person (ma͡i)	hoorahaa/ii h͡uu	(ham) hoo rahee/i͡i ha͡i	
2nd person (tu)	hoo rahaa/ii hai	(tum) hoo rahee/i͡i hoo	(aap) hoo rahee ha͡i
3rd person (voo)	hoorahaa/ii hai	(vee) hoo rahee/i͡i ha͡i **(voo)**	

continued..4

i.e., aaj yaha͠a naaTak hoo rahaa hai.
There is a play going on here today.

Past Continuous

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person	(ma͠i) hoo rahaa/ii thaa/ii	(ham) hoo rahee/ii thee/ii	
2nd person	(tu) hoo rahaa/ii thaa/ii	(tum) hoo rahee/ii thee/ii	(aap) hoo rahee thee.
3rd person	(voo) hoo rahaa/ii thaa/ii	(voo) (vee) hoo rahee/ii thee/ii	

i.e., kal vaha͠a naaTak hoo rahaa thaa.
A play was going on there yesterday.

2. As a tense marker in combination with a main verb 'hoonaa' appears as follows:

1. Present marker:	hai, etc.	i.e., tum jaatee/i͠i hoo. tum gayee/ii hoo.
2. Past marker:	thaa/ii etc.	tum jaatee/ii thee/i͠i. tum gayee/ii thee/ii.
3. As a probability marker:	hoogaa/ii etc.	tum gayee hoogee
4. As participle marker:	huaa/ii etc.	ublaa huaa paanii

	Present market:			Past marker:		
	Singular	Plural	Aap	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person	hu͠u	ha͠i		thaa/ii	thee	
2nd person	hai	hoo	hai	thaa/ii	thee	thee
3rd person	hai	ha͠i		thaa/ii	thee/i͠i	thee/thi͠i

continued..5

Probability marker:

	Singular	Plural	Aap
1st person	hoogaa/ii	hŏ͡ogee/íí	
2nd person	hoogaa/ii	hoogee/iî	hoogee/ií
3rd person	hoogaa/ii	hŏ͡ogee/ií	

Participle marker:

Perfect stem + huaa, huii, huee

ublaa huaa = boiled (m.)

TuuTii huii = broken (f.)

continued..6

Expressions using 'hoonaa'

Present habitual forms

1. is kheet me͡e sirf geehu͝u hootaa hai.

   Only wheat grows in this field.

2. amriikaa me͡e bahut-see tyoohaar hootee ha͡i.

   There are many festivals in America.

3. jaaRee me͡e shaam jaldii hootii hai aur subah deer see hootii hai.

   In the winter evening comes quickly and morning comes late.

4. chootii-chootii baato͡o kee liyee inme͡e aapas me͡ejhagRaa hootaa hai.

   They quarrel between themselves over small things.

5. bhaarat me͡e lagbhag caar mahiinee barsaat hootii hai.

   In India the monsoon is for about four months a year.

Continuous forms

6. kyaa hoo rahaa hai?

   What's going on?

7. jaldii kariyee (karoo) mujhee deer hoo rahii hai.

   Do it quickly, I'm getting late. (I'll be late).

continued ..7

Perfect forms

8. raam prasaad koo beetaa huaa hai.

   Ra[illegible]ad had a baby boy.

9. kyaa samay huaa hai?

   What time is it?

10. aapkoo kyaa huaa hai?

    What happened to you?

Past forms

11. is~~s~~ee kyaa huaa?

    What about it? So what? (litt: from this what happened?)

12. mujhee bharat mẽe aaee doo mahiinee huee.

    It's been 2 months since I came to India.

13. is see aap kaa kyaa huaa?

    What's it to you?

14. kitnee paisee huee?

    How much? (How many paisaa it became?)

continued ..8

Future forms

15. itnii khaad see kheet kaa kuch nahi͡i hoogaa.

This much fertilizer won't do for the field.

16. bahuut hoogaa too meerii fasal kharaab hoojaaeegii.

If it's too much, my crop will be bad.

PRONOUNS

1st Person

	Singular	Plural
Subject:	mai	ham
poss:	meeraa/ii/ee	hamaaraa/ii/ee
Direct & Indirect Object:	mujhkoo (mujhee) mujhsee (with milnaa+kahnaa, boolnaa+other verbs of speech)	hamkoo (hamee) (hamsee)
Postpositional:	meeree (kee is contained in the word itself) (However: mujsee)	hamaaree
nee form:	mainee	hamnee

2nd Person

Familiar Plural		Formal Plural
Subject:	tum	aap
poss:	tumhaaraa/ii/ee	aapkaa/ii/ee
Direct & Indirect Object:	tumkoo (tumhee) tumsee (with milnaa+kahnaa, boonaa+ other verbs of speech)	aapkoo aapsee
Postpositional:	tumhaaree (However: tumsee)	aap-
nee form:	tumnee	aapnee

(2nd person singular form is 'tu'. However, you will probably never have occasion to use it).

continued

3rd Person (near)

	Singular	Plural
Subject:	yee (yah)	yee
poss:	iskaa/ii/ee	inkaa/ii/ee
Direct & Indirect Object:	iskoo (isee) is see (with milna+kahnaa, boolnaa+ other verbs of speech)	inkoo (inhee) insee
Postpositional:	is-	in-
nee form:	isnee	inho͝onee

3rd Person (far)

Subject:	voo (vah)	voo (vee)
poss:	uskaa/ii/ee	unkaa/ii/ee
Direct & Indirect Object:	uskoo (usee) us see (with milnaa+kahna, boolnaa+ other verbs of speech)	unkoo (unhe͝e) unsee
Postpositional:	us-	un-
'nee' form:	usnee	unho͝onee

continued

Interrogative

	Singular	Plural
Subject:	kaun, kyaa	kaun, kyaa
poss:	kiskaa/ii/ee	kinkaa/ii/ee
Direct & Indirect Object:	kiskoo (kisee) kis see (with verbs as before)	kinkoo (kinhee) kin see
Postpositional:	kis-	kin-
nee form:	kisnee	kinho͠onee

Relative Pronouns

Subject:	joo	joo
poss:	jiskaa/ii/ee	jinkaa/ii/ee
Direct & Indirect Object:	jiskoo (jisee) (depending on verb: jis see)	jinkoo (jinhee) (depending on verb: jinsee)
Postpositional:	jis-	jin-
nee form:	jisnee	jinho͠onee

'A'

VERB CHART

English Verb	Infinitive	Polite Imperative	Regular Imperative	Present Habitual 'does'	Past Habitual 'used to do'
to do	karnaa	kiijiyee	karoo	kartaa hai	kartaa thaa
to make	banaanaa				
to go, move(int.)	calnaa				
to move(tr.)	calaanaa				
to go	jaanaa				
to come	aanaa				
to eat	khaanaa				
to drink	piinaa				
to talk	baat karnaa				
to say	kahnaa				
to tell	bataanaa				
to speak	boolnaa				
to call	bulaanaa				
to listen, hear	sunanaa				
to live, stay	rahnaa				
to be, exist, have	hoonaa				
to buy	khariidnaa				
to sell	beecnaa				
to send	bheejnaa				
to give	deenaa				
to take	leenaa				

continued

'B'

Past Imperfect 'has done'	Past Perfect 'had done'	Future 'will do'	Present Continuous 'is doing'	Past Continuous 'was doing'
kiyaa hai	kiyaa thaa	kar[illegible]gaa	kar rahaa hai	kar rahaa thaa

English Verb	Infinitive	Polite Imperative	Regular Imperative	Present Habitual	Past Habitual
to bring	laanaa				
to sit	baiThnaa				
to stand	khaRaa hoonaa				
to get up, rise	uThnaa				
to wake up	jagnaa				
to sleep	soonaa				
to wash	dhoonaa				
to bathe	nahaanaa				
to place	rakhnaa				
to put	Daalnaa				
to meet (int.)	milnaa				
to mix (tr.)	milaanaa				
(to cook (intr.) (to ripen	paknaa				
to cook (tr.)	pakaanaa				
to fry	talnaa				
to cut	kaaTnaa				
to wear	pahananaa				
to change	badalnaa				
to celebrate	manaanaa				
to discuss	vicaar karnaa				
to think	soocnaa				

continued

'B'

Past Imperfect	Past Perfect	Future	Present Continuous	Past Continuous

continued

English Verb	Infinitive	Polite Imperative	Regular Imperative	Present Habitual	Past Habitual
to stop (int.)	ruknaa				
to stop (tr.)	rooknaa				
to turn	muRnaa				
to sow	boonaa				
to grow (int.)	paidaa hoonaa				
to irrigate	sĩicnaa				
to harrow	bakharnii karnaa				
to manure	khaad Daalnaa (deenaa)				
(to spray, (sprinkle	chiRknaa				
to open	khoolnaa				
to close	band karnaa				
to drive	calaanaa,hǎaknaa				
to dig	khoodnaa				
to dry	sukhaanaa				
to farm	kheetii karnaa				
to plow	jootnaa				
to milk	duhnaa				
to harvest	fasal kaaTnaa				
to spread,plaster	liipnaa				
to level	baraabar karnaa				

Past Imperfect	Past Perfect	Future	Present Continuous	Past Continuous

continued

Past Imperfect	Past Perfect	Future	Present Continuous	Past Continuous

English Verb	Infinitive	Polite Imperative	Regular Imperative	Present Habitual	Past Habitual
to clean	saaph karnaa				
to correct, fix	Thiik karnaa				
to prepare	taiyaar karnaa				
to break(intr.)	TuuTnaa				
to fall	girnaa				
to shatter	phuuTnaa				

SCRIPT -LESSON 1

Teach students to form & read these symbols:

प त ब द म न क स

You can write these words for them. Have them read them out loud. Have them write them in their copies.

बस दस कब तब सब मन कम

बदन दमन नमन सनम सनद नमक

सनक तपन नकद सदन सबक

मदन नमन बदक समन

मकसद, सकपक

बकबक

SCRIPT -LESSON 2

Teach students to form and read these symbols:

र ड च ट ग घ ह ज

Then show them how to combine the first two symbols (र ड) with these maatraa ा, ृ, ु, ू

Have students come up and do next two symbols (च ट).Then have next student do next two etc.

You can write 4 or 5 of these words for them.

Have them read them out loud. Have them write them in their copies. Now let student come up and write 3 or 4 words you dictate onto the board. Do same with next student.

मैं, हूँ, चाहता (चाहना), बनाता (बनाना), बनाकर

करता (करना), जाता (जाना), जाकर,

रहता (रहना), नहता (नहाना), कहता (कहना)

Now give dictation of short sentences. Have students correct one anothers papers.

मैं बाज़ार जाता हूँ। मैं दस बजे नहाता हूँ।
मेरा नाम जान है। घर जाकर मैं नहाता हूँ।
मैं घर जाता हूँ। घर जाकर मैं बात करता हूँ।
बात करके मैं नहाता हूँ।

(You may make up other sentences for dictation being careful to use only the letters and maatraas introduced so far.

प त ब द म·न ज ह

क स र च ट ग घ

ा ु े ै ँ ।

Now write sentences on board, have students read them. Let students write sentences on board and have other students read it.

SCRIPT LESSON THREE

Teach students to form and read these symbols:

ल य छ व अ आ इ ई

Then show them these maatraas

ि ी, ु, े, ै

Have them write these combinations:

gaa
jaal
caal
jaalaa

paa
taar
chaap
chaataa

jaanaa
raat
maat
naar

gaay
Taalnaa
yaar
naam

maal
paal
laat
gaal

taap
vaah
taalaa
ghaav

til
citaa
ghirnaa

pati

miTaa
cipaTnaa
pilnaa
pin
pitaa

minaT
jalaanaa
Tin
piTaa
hira

Have them read these from board:

अमर अगर अलग अचार
औते अपनी अगले अनार

आ आनेवाला आप आटा
आज आम आगे आता

आराम जाओ छुपाआ आओ
आना ओर चलाओ मिलाओ
जलाओ औलिया औरत
और औटना औजार
इन इतना आइयेगा
इतने जाइये इमली
गाइये डाइन इलायची

Have them write these:

aaluu
uupar
paaii
eelauraa
iraavatii
aag
umar
aap
kii
jaaoo

liee
imlii
aurat
aaee
aaraam
itnee
aah
aahaar
ujaalaa
aivaj

anaar
anaaj
amiir
aagee
aayaa
jiivan
uun
uskaa
inkee
hamkoo

Script - Lesson 5

Teach students to form and read these symbols:

उ ऊ ऐ ओ औ

Have them read these combinations:

ऊपर उल्टा ऐसा खाऊगा उसका उतना ऐ

ऊपर सो ओ ऊला आओ

Have them write these

uun aaoo jaaoo utnaa uupar khaaoo

ultaa Thaa[illegible]

utnii anaa[illegible] aurat aag anaegii [illegible]

aaloo umar

aagee anaaj upaay imlii liee itnee

caahiee upjaaoo

eelauraa aur oor inkaa itnaa isee

inkii unkee

Script - Lesson 6

From this point any new symbols or combinations which arise will be explained individually. The following reading practices have been excerpted from Gumperz Hindi Reader Volume I and are designed to provide reading practice with simple Hindi conversational materials. Pronunciations not predictable are in footnotes in Roman transcription. These pronunciations and spellings should be memorized.

फल की दुकान

B. आइये
साहब
B. १- आइये साहब[1]।
लीजिए
२- लीजिए।
संतरे
खाइये
३- संतरे खाइये।
A. वे[2]
क्या
हैं
४ ये क्या है?

B. ये
हैं
केले
५- ये केले हैं, साहब।
B. बहुत[3]
मीठे
बहुत मीठे
६ बहुत मीठे हैं!
B. सेब[4]
सेब हैं
भी
७- सेब भी हैं, साहब।

---

[1] saaheb or saab or saahab
[2] voo or vee
[3] bahut or bahot
[4] taazee or taajee

B. ताज़े[5]

बहुत ताज़े

८- बहुत ताज़े हैं।

A. ९- ये क्या हैं?

B. बेर

१०- ये बेर हैं।

B. एक

एक सेब

११- लीजिए, एक सेब खाइये

B. मीठा

बहुत मीठा

१२- बहुत मीठा है।

A. पपीते का

दाम

पपीते का दाम

१३- पपीते का दाम क्या है?

B. आने का

एक आने का

१४- एक आने का एक।

B. अच्छा

बहुत अच्छा

१५- बहुत अच्छा है।

A. देना

एक देना

१६- अच्छा, एक देना।

A. ताज़ा[6]

१७- ताज़ा देना।

---

[5] taazee or taajee

[6] taazaa or taajaa

Practice writing the following:

dukaan
santree
kyaa
saahab
aaiyee
yee

miiThee
seev
khaaiyee
liijiyee
vee
bahut

bhii
acchaa
papiitee
aanee
taazaa
keelee

SCRIPT-7-a

कौन है ?
धोबी साहब !
अन्दर आजाओ ।
नमस्ते साहब !
हाँ साहब, देख लीजिए ।
साड़ी एक, पाजामें चार
मोज़े तीन, बनियानें छः
अंडर वियर पाँच, सब हैं ।
सब हैं न साहब ?
देखो, यह फट गई है ।
अच्छा साहब, इसे ठीक कर देंगे ।
हमारी दूसरी कमीज़ कहाँ है ?
कौन सी कमीज़ साहब ?
सफ़ेद
एक सफ़ेद है ।

घर में देखेंगे साहब
कितना पैसा हुआ ?
सब दो रूपये हुए साहब
यहलो, ठीक है न ?
हाँ साहब, ठीक है ।

(2)

SCRIPT-7-b

भाई साहब, मोची कहाँ है?
इस तरफ जाइए, बाएँ हाथ पर बहुत मोची हैं।
यह जूता ठीक करना भाई।
अच्छा साहब।
यह देखो, इधर फट गया है और थोड़ा इधर भी।
कितना पैसा होगा।
सब बारह आने होंगे।
यह तो बहुत ज़्यादा है, ठीक बताओ।
नहीं साहब, ठीक कहता हूँ।
अच्छा, जल्दी करो।
अभी कर देता हूँ।
देखो, ज़रा पालिश भी कर देना।
अभी लीजिए साहब।
लो भाई, अपने पैसे लेना।
ठीक है, साहब।

ORIYA LANGUAGE COURSE

STW Joint Program M.P., Orissa & Bihar